A rabbi who fled Noi Ge as a teen-ager took his are in S House of Lords Their the first chief rabbi of Britain ennobled since Jews were far allowed to resettle in English 67, is not the first lev to at upper house, but he is the holder of high Jewish rage fice to be thus honored for the title Baron Jakoboras gent's Park, the Lordon are the lives. In the erecom, k, flanked by Lord Variation is a set of the lives. In the erecom, k, flanked by Lord Variation in S a teen set of the lives. In the erecom, k, flanked by Lord Variation in S a teen set of the lives. gent's Park, the London are:
he lives. In the ceremon, k,
flanked by Lord Young of het
servative Party and Lord Mo
of the opposition Labor Pan,
Jews selected to highlight L
Jakobovits's desire to be see,
nonpartisan peer. As chie nonpartisan peer. As did a Jakobovits beads Ortholas gregations to Britain the Jewish community in the co-Other Jews to Britain do not nize his authority.

Two architects, an lune Japanese, were awarded the Wolf Prize in the arts for the which looks to the future renouncing the past" the Foundation announced in b. lem. The recipients, Factorial Makes of Tokyo and Gard Carlo of Venice, will sky \$100.000 prize. Mako be 1928, is a major figure in exporary Japanese architemer foundation said. De Carlo le 1919, was cited for his trace of medieval towns in list: buildings that are manifest. temporary, yet unobinsied bued with the past. The Prize was established in 1976t late Dr. Ricardo Wolf, with z awards of \$100,000 each wh achievements in physics, des medicina, mathematics, wire and the ans.

RNATIONAL AGE CENTE

1s of Today coming Wednesday ction will appear an inside page

see Page 6)

RESTAURANE NIGHT CLIES BELGILM 3GHT ervice + VAT + VAT solves some solves replied

Page !! FOR MORE CLASSIFIEDS

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> aloot in Turin. Page 2 Up-47.58

The Global Newspaper Edited and Published

in Paris. Printed simultaneously in Paris, London, Zurich, Hong Kong, Singapore, The Hagne, Marseille, Miann, Rome, Tokyo.

INTERNATIONAL INTERNATIONAL September 1 100 Per 1 100

By William Claiborne

Hushington Post Service

spirit of political change seemed to be taking hold in the South African government and expectations of change were high. Stoffel van

der Merwe, the deputy minister of information and constitutional planning, was asked by an acquaintance to describe his job.

the cabinet's point man on the thorny issue of sharing power with the black majority, replied

that he basically saw his role as that of a scout.

Mr. Van der Merwe, generally regarded as

CAPE TOWN - Late last year, when the

No. 32,646 06/88 PARIS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1988

ESTABLISHED 1887

tions for changes in the 1950 Group Areas Act,

which segregates residential areas by race, and

made overtures toward a proposed multiracial legislature for Natal Province, which was seen

as a potential model for nationwide power-

Since then, harsh restrictions have been placed on Mr. Mbeki. Talk of Mr. Mandela's possible release has stopped. Mr. Botha has

Shamir

Resisting

U.S. Plan

But Peres Backs

Idea of Reviving

The Peace Process

By Glenn Frankel

Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir has privately expressed what officials described

as "deep reservations" about a U.S.

proposal to reactivate the Middle

East peace process, while his chief political rival, Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, gave the plan his public support on Wednesday.

Both leaders were reacting to a proposal presented to each of them in separate sessions by the U.S.

assistant secretary of state, Richard

W. Murphy. The proposal, which

officials described as a "series of

ideas" rather than a definitive plan.

calls for opening talks on limited self-rule for the Palestinians of the occupied West Bank and Gaza.

Strip and elections in the territories

The widely different reactions of

the two leaders - they could not even agree to receive Mr. Murphy together oo his special Middle East

mission — mirror the deep divi-sions within Israel's coalition gov-

ernment as it struggles to overcome

a two-month-old wave of Palestin-

ian unrest that has claimed at least

Mr. Murphy's proposals, as out-lined Wednesday by an Israeli offi-cial, is similar to the Palestinian autonomy plan first contained in the 1978 Camp David accords. But

the new proposals call for an accel-

erated process and for some kind of

international session leading to di-rect Arab-Israeli talks on Palestin-

ian self-rule and a peace treaty be-

The original Camp David accords, which Mr. Shamir says he

supports, called for local elections, fullowed by the withdrawal of Israel forces from major population

centers to "specified security loca-

tions." Then would come a transi-tional period of limited autonomy

moi exceeding live years." and the

initiation of negotiations between

Israel, Jordan and local Palestin-

ians on the final political status of

the territories "not later than the

Mr. Murphy's proposals would shorten the transitional period to

three years and start the final nego-

tiations no later than this Decem-

Mr. Murpby refused to discuss specifies of the plan but said he had

received great encouragement" to

cootinue the search for additional

ways to advance the peace process.

had "no substantial reservations

about the plan, an official said.

Mr. Peres told Mr. Murphy he

ber, Israeli officials said.

third year."

tween Jordan and Israel.

before the end of the year.

Tribal Coup Crushed

South Africans Send Troops Into Bophuthatswana

By William Claiborne Washington Past Service
CAPE TOWN — South African

Army troops moved into the osten-sibly independent tribal homeland of Bophuthatswana on Wednesday and crushed a military coup that 12 hours eather had overthrown the homeland's president.
The combined police and army

intervention came after Bophu alswans Army commanders, charging widespread government cor-ruption, arrested the homeland president, Lucas Mangope, and held him and most of his cabinet in a soccer stadium in Mmabatho, the

capital.

South Africa's president, Pieter
W. Botha, in a statement to Parliament, said he ordered troops into the homeland because he opposed the forcible seizure of power and because Bophuthatswana officials had asked for help.

an macpendent nation is recog-mized by no other country other than South Africa, is the showpiece homeland among the 10 tribal res-ervations established as part of Pro-toria's apartheid policy. Bophuthatswana, whose status as an independent nation is recog-

tonia's spartheid policy.

Witnesses in Mmabatho said
about 20 homeland soldiers who
had been holding Mr. Mangope
surrendered after South African troops in armored vehicles sur-rounded the stadium. Earlier, the leader of the opposi-

tion People's Progressive Party, Rocky Malebane-Metsing, went to the home of the local chief justice with an armed escort and demand-

with an armed escort and demanded that he be sworn in as president.
Then, after driving around the
capital in an army whiche, Mr. Malebane-Metsing went to the gate of
the South African Embassy and
handed officials a note declaring
that he had assumed power.

A statement by homeland army
commanders charged that the general election on Out. 27 had been
fraudellent and that Mr. Mangone's
administration was deeply involved.

matration was occurs involved in corruption. . .

Senior cabinet officials, including the foreign minister, R. F. Bo-tha, and the defense minister, Mag-nus Malan, flew to Mmabatho on Wednesday night to shore up the Mangone government.

The bool coup was the second in

six weeks in a homeland, after the See COUP, Page 2

Kiosk

Goria Offers Resignation

ROME (Reuters) — Prime Minister Giovanni Goria, 2 Christian Democrat, resigned Wednesday after repeated defeats in Parliament.

Mr. Goria, who has led a five-party coalition since July 29, presented his resignation to President Francesco Cossign, officials at the presidential palace announced.

They said Mr. Cossign had "reserved his decision" on whether to accept the resignation and had asked Mr. Good. to remain to handle outstanding government business.

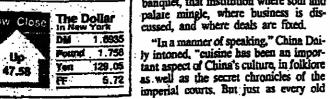
General News

Soviet nationalities are testing the winds of change. Page 6. The United States is ready to press the UN Security Council for sanctions on Iran. Page 6. Southeast Asian nations are cracking down on Christian churches suspected of backing Communist rebels. Page 6.

Business/Finance Société Générale de Belgique

Special Report





U.K. Plan Saddens

Hong Kong Leaders By Patrick Smith

International Herald Tribune
With the publication Wednesday of a key document, Britain has failed to move significantly toward the democratic system that Hong

But the British colonial adminis-tration, in its official outline of Hong Kong's foture political structure, has taken a large step, and probably its last, toward defining the terms under which Britain's largest remaining major colony will revert to Chinese sovereignty, these

The official white paper on political reform in Hong Kong has been greeted with almost universal disappointment among political leaders in Hong Kong. A particular reason for unhappiness is that it provides for only slight adjustments in the system by which representatives are chosen for the local

Lucas Mangope, president of the South African tribal homeland of Bophuthatswana, was restored to power after a brief coup attempt.

Direct Legislative Council elections — the central political issue in the territory over the past several years — have been deferred until 1991, by which time China will

NEWS ANALYSIS

have produced its own constitution for Hong Kong.

Accordingly, Britain oow is likely to leave behind administrative and political systems with a strictly circumscribed democratic dimension when its 19th-century leases expire in 1997.

"The basic question was whether the 1988 political review would carry us a significant step forward toward a representative govern-ment," a Western analyst said. The answer from the British side

Given the modest aspiration of See HONG KONG, Page 2

Document's Major Points

HONG KONG - Here are the major points of the British policy document outlining a timetable for political reform in Hong Kong: Rules out any major political changes before 1991, after China has promulgated its constitution, or Basic Law, for Hong Kong.

Recognizes the need for directly elected members of the territory's Legislative Council but says no elections would be introduced.

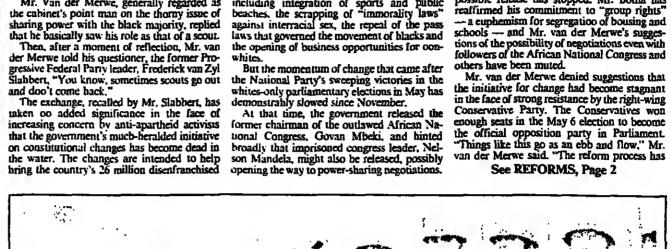
until 1991 and would apply to less than one-fifth of the council. • Changes would be evolutionary, not revolutionary, leading up to the reversion of Hong Kong to Chinese sovereignty in 1997.

• In 1991, 10 of the 56 Legislative Council members would be directly elected from new constituencies scattered throughout Hong

Kong island, Kowloon and the New Territories. At present, the Legislative Council, known as Legeo, is a consultative body with no veto power that debates policies decided by senior government officers and a handful of influential Hong Kong citi-

Policy is decided by the Executive Council, known as Exco. made up of heads of government departments and prominent local citizens appointed by the governor, who in turn is appointed by London.

Uoder a 1984 Chinese-British agreement, Hong Kong is to become a special administrative region of China for 50 years after 1997, during which it is to retain its capitalist style while enjoying "a high degree of autonomy" with an elected legislature. It did not say how such elections are to be carried out. (Reugers, AP, UPI)



Spirit of Change Ebbs in South Africa

tem of statutory separation by race.

blacks into the mainstream of national politics.

er leaders of the ruling National Party, main-tain that the process of change is still on track and that 1988 will bring more chipping away at the structures of apartheid, the country's sys-

In the last decade, there have been relatively significant steps toward modifying apartheid, including integration of sports and public beaches, the scrapping of "immorality laws" against interracial sex, the repeal of the pass laws that soverned the movement of blacks and

laws that governed the movement of blacks and

Publicly, President Pieter W. Botha and oth-



A WELCOME IN VIENNA - President Kurt Waldheim of

at Schwechat airport on Wednesday with a troop review two Austria, left, welcomed King Hussein of Jordan on his arrival days after Mr. Waldheim pledged to remain in office. Page 2.

It's Simon vs. Gephardt — for 2d Place

By David S. Broder

Washington Post Service MANCHESTER, New Hampshire — The Democratic battle of New Hampshire has begun as a fight to the finish - for second

Representative Richard A. Gephardt of Missouri and Senator Paul Simon of Illinois, the top two Democratic Ilnishers in the lowa caucuses this week, are intent mainly on beating each other for runnerup honors to Governor Michael S. Dukakis of Massachusetts, who is favored in the primary on Tuesday.

Hobbled as both are by a cash crunch, the loser of the Simon-Gephardt mateh could well be

forced to the sidelines before the and energy policy that will fuel the tioo to the Seabrook ouclear power mainly in the South, much as lowa apparently crippled the hopes of

Gary Hart and Bruce Babbitt. "It's really a battle for second," said Thomas Donilon, a strategist for Jimmy Carter and Walter F. Mondale in past New Hampshire primaries. "But at the same time, Gephardt and Simon will try to weaken Dukakis before he goes

The top three finishers in lowa arrived in Manchester in time for with 12 percent. midday rallies, where they began to sharpen the issues of leadership credentials, trade policy, job legis-lation, "special-interest" money

favorite's label, which has proved a the week's campaigning. curse to other Democrats, includ-

been surprised here. I'm going to campaign as if I were behind." He plainly is not. A Washington

Post-ABC News poll completed Saturday showed Mr. Dukakis with 43 percent of the voters, Mr. Simon with 13 percent and Mr. Gephardt

Not only does Mr. Dukakis have an advantage from his past leadership on such local causes as opposi-

March 8 "Super Tuesday" contests next few days of campaigning plant, but he is the only one of the mainly in the South, much as lowa Mr. Dukakis tried to shed the top three with money in hand for plant, but he is the only one of the

"It's a very competitive state," he said. "Other ocar neighbors have been surprised here." Mr. Gephardt held only one off campaigning for a Washington fund-raiser Wednesday night.

Mr. Simon also reached New Hampshire essentially broke. He was to hold a fund-raiser in New York on Wednesday, hoping to raise \$150,000.

Joseph Trippi, Mr. Gephardt's political director, said: "With Si-See SECOND, Page 2

tradition, as lowa does, and be-

cause Mr. Robertson is viewed neg-

atively by a majority of voters polled.

Stunned by his third-place linish in the lowa caucuses, Mr. Bush has

Pat Robertson, thrust into the

But Mr. Shamir was less optimistie, officials said. Although he re-

fused to reject the U.S. ideas outright for fear of appeariog intransigent, he reportedly told members of his Likud bloc that "great difficulties" would result if the Camp David process were accelerated.

> Mr. Shamir has also not softened his opposition to an international conference to open the direct talks, contending such a session would give the enemies of Israel a chance to gang up on it.

> There was sporadic unrest in the West Bank and Gaza on Wednesday. Soldiers shot and wounded two Palestinians in the West Bank city of Nablus, and there were also clashes in the Shati refugee district in Gaza. A 22-year-old Gaza man who was shot in the neck in January died in an Israeli hospital.

80 Bangladeshis Killed in Clashes

The Associated Press DHAKA, Bangladesh — Sup-porters of rival candidates battled one another on Wednesday outside polling places with rocks, guns and homemade bombs on Wednesday, killing 80 people and wounding hundreds across the nation.

The death toll was based reports from the police, hospitals and journalists in outlying villages. They also said the injury toll could exceed 2,000. More than 200 people were arrested, the police said.

Voting was suspended at dozens of polling places because of the violence, reports from around the nation said. The Home Ministry. which is responsible for internal security, confirmed only 39 of the 80 reported deaths.

The election was to select more than 44,000 mayors and members of local councils. The councils, which will serve for three years, are responsible for development activities at the local level.

The candidates, by law, are not affiliated with political parties, but with the governing Jatiya Party and

Bush's Iowa Drubbing Leaves Race Wide Open By David Hoffman Washington Post Service NASHUA, New Hampshire The results of the lowa caucuses appear to have thrown the Republican contest into an unpredictable high-stakes battle between the newly triumphant Senate minority eader, Bob Dole of Kansas, and the wounded vice president, George Bush. Mr. Bush's large lead in the polls already may have begun eroding

before the bad news from Iowa. The strength of both Represen-tative Jack F. Kemp, Republican of New York, whose intensive effort in New Hampshire was beginning

Most party activists maintain that Mr. Robertson is not the force in New Hampshire that he was in lowa because the state does not have a fundamentalist Christian

to pay off over the past 10 days, and Pat Robertson, the former televisioo evangelist, could further complicate the outcome.

spotlight by Iowa, is bracing for the heat. Page 3. quickly retooled his basic stump speech, wrapped himself in the mantle of President Ronald Rea-gan and borrowed the slogan "I'm

one of you" from Mr. Dole. In lowa, loyalty to Mr. Reagan paid few political dividends. But in New Hampshire, Mr. Dole and Mr. On Voting Day Bush are portraying themselves as loyalists to the president, who remains very popular in the small, conservative state.

In a speech to the state legislators and in other campaign stops, See BUSH, Page 2

Chinese Feasting Habits Give Beijing Newspaper Indigestion

By Edward A. Gargan New York Times Service

BEIJING — What many people here consider the fertile core of the Central Kingdom, the sauctum of Chinese civilization, is suddenly endangered.

In an editorial of ponderous length. China's only English-language daily called Tuesday for shriveling the official banquet, that institution where soul and palate mingle, where business is dis-cussed, and where deals are fixed.

culture has its seamy side, the bureaucracy that developed out of an eating culture can be extremely greedy and ostenta-

The editorial, while not the first public criticism of official gustatory overindulgence, is the firmest expression to date of the government's growing disapproval of the banquet fever gripping the country. Local officials are feted by regional officials and foreign businessmen by Chinese hosts eager for investment. Yet to crincize the appetite for dining

seems tantamount to questioning the es-

Even 3,000 years ago, during the Zhou

civilization, thousands of individual dish-

es were known, some elaborate prepara-

sence of a culture.

quotidian preparation of common vege-Imperial banquets through history

have been described by court chroniclers,

succeeding emperors endeavoring to outdo their predecessors in consuming the most obscure, the most delicate, the most Little has changed. A recent 17-course banquet for an international organization was fueled by such delicacies as

stewed sea cucumbers with squid eggs, abalone wrapped in sheets of ham, and stuffed crab shells. Last year, the government issued regulations requiring that banquets last no more than 90 minutes and that meals be

tions of exotic meats, others merely the limited to four dishes and one soup for each guest. No one seemed to listen. Banqueting continued unabated every-

It has been this continuing and growing extravagance that has prompted the recent wave of stern criticism. Last month, Chang Jie, the deputy

secretary general of the State Council, the equivalent of the cabinet, urged greater austerity in dining. "Some officials just do it their own way by wasting state funds and setting a lavish standard in accommodating guests, to the great discontent of ordinary people," he said. "A few officials in central government have

set a bad example.

bad example but also at the needless spending of state funds. "Using public funds to dine has be-

come part of the life style of some bureaucrats," the newspaper said. "Banquets often are held to receive foreign guests. In fact, foreigners are not used to measuring hospitality by the size of the banquet. And visitors, with banquets and return banquets, can find themselves eneaged in two dining bouts in one day."

With the approach of next week's spring festival, the paper conceded that dining would inevitably be a major component of the holiday festivities, but cautioned, "Life, as well as the digestive some of them have been identified system, can benefit by leaving the table unbloated, with a relatively sober head."

The editorial lashed out not only at

opposition groups.





Hussein, on Visit to Vienna, Rejects

Waldheim Invitation to Opera Ball

at the opera ball.

Waldheim, Amid Furor, Remains

A Candidate for Nobel Peace Prize

International Herald Tribune

Amid the furor about tocidents during his army career in World War II, President Kurt Waldheim of Austria remains a candidate for

Sources close to the Nobel prize committee in Oslo said Mr. Waldheim was nominated for his 1972-1982 United Nations service in June last year, too late to be considered in 1987. But his name

automatically went forward and was included among the candidates

when the deadline for nominations closed Feb. 1. A panel of

German atrocities during his army service in the Balkans, but did

The sources said about 90 nominations have been received for the 1988 award, including those of President Ronald Reagan and the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

teacher of political philosophy at Innsbruck University and presi-

dent of the International Progress Organization in Vienna. The

organization, which has ennsultative status with the United Nations

Educational Cultural and Scientific Organization to Paris, was set up

in 1972 to promote cultural exchanges and tolerance toward alien

cultures. Dr. Köchler could not be reached for comment.

Mr. Waldheim was nominated by Professor Hans Köchler, a

off an angry reaction by predominanty Roman Catholic opponantly Roman Catholic oppo-nents, who fear it could set loose

hellish forces in a city that has a reputation for dabbling in the oc-Two years ago, Turin's arch-hishop, Cardinal Anastasio Ballasteros, appointed six official exorcists, supported by psychiatrists and psychologists, to deal with a wave of what were described as possessions and other paranormal

One of the exorcists recently wrote anonymously in the archdi-ocesan newspaper. The Voice of the People, complaining that he is kept busy enough as it is with a stream of young people seeking relief from demonic verations. and predicted the devil event would make things worse. He said there was "something

diabolical in all this infernal chaos" surrounding the event. Canon Gruseppe Rusts, the penitentiary responsible for carrying out exorcisms at Turin ca-thedral, said the event will "unleash curiosity for the sensational and the false, and obscure the truth of the Gospel." Another

Catholic groups have organized petitions to prevent the event. Opponents have sent sacks of letters to the city hall, urging "let's populate Turin with serene dreams, not nightmares." A national Committee for the Defense of Human Values turned its atof Human values turned its at-tention from attacking drugs and pornography in criticizing the So-cialist-led Turin city council for subsidizing the event to the tune of 120 million lire (\$96,500). Marziano Marzano, the official

in charge of culture, defended the city's decision, however, saying the event would provoke rational discussion and demolish superstitious prejudices. The devil is otherwise having difficulty in getting his due. The provincial government said it

and distorted emphasis in the local and national press." Two major banks likewise re-fused support. The Catholic archdiocese "is not involved, nor does it intend to be." Fiat, the largest employer in the city, is still unde-

would not join in subsidizing the

event "because of the excessive

backing.

The proponents of the plan say they are not dismayed. "The argument is not whether or not we will go ahead," said Maria Teresa Gatti, a conference organizer who initiated the idea, in a telephone interview. "We will If we have enough lire to do everything, we will do everything. If we have less money, we will do less. But we will do it."

The event is being organized by four professors at Turin Universiry and a Jesuit priest, who say their aims are purely academic. They intend to present historical fectures, theological and philo-sophical debates, literary readings, movies, concerts and exhibithe acultural debate about an arbic gument that bas always existed and probably always will. The fittle for the event is "Diabolos, Dialogos, Daimon," which roughly translates as devil, dialogue and the demonic creative impulse.

In drawing up their plan, the organizers appears.

In drawing up their plan, the tenary of the death of St. John organizers apparently failed to Bosco, the founder of the Salesian take into account Turin's unex- order.

plained fascination for the occult. "Perhaps precisely because it is such a modern and industrial city, people are looking for something beyond the material." Mrs. Gatti said. "But, frankly, this is an aspect in which we are not interest

archdiocesan newspaper dearendotesan newspaper de-scribed the widespread preoccu-pation with the magical as "a sign of great spiritual emptiness." He said seers and magicians are pro-

said seers and magerians are pro-liferating in the city, spreading "terrifying superstitions" and ex-ploiting the gullible.

A weekly television series called "The Night Is for the Cats," which claims to attract 400,000 viewers, is the most popu-

WORLD BRIEFS

Hostage Fails to Identify Hamadeh

DUSSELDORF, West Germany (Reuters) — A former West German hostage held in Beirut told a Düsseldorf court on Wednesday that he did not recognize the man charged with his kidnapping, Abbas Ali Hamadeh, Alfred Schmidt said the people who seized him in his Beirut hotel in January 1987 were younger and smaller than Mr. Hamadeh, who is 29 and was born in Lebanon. Mr. Schmidt was released in September but the other German, Rudolf Cordes, a businessman, is still held in Lebanon. Mr. Hamadeh, a West German citizen since 1984, is being tried on charges of kidnapping Mr. Schmidt and Mr. Cordes to force Bonn to release his brother, Mohammed Ali Hamadeh, who has been charged in Germany with complicity in the 1985 hijacking of a Trans World Airlines flight and the murder of one of its passengers, a U.S. Navy diver.

Bury Reactors, Sakharov Suggests

MOSCOW (Reuters) — Andrei D. Sakharov, the Soviet nuclear physicist, said Wednesday that nuclear reactors should be buried under-

physicist, said Wednesday that nuclear reactors should be buried underground to prevent radioactive fallout escaping into the atmosphere in the event of an accident such as the one that occurred at Chernobyl."

Writing to the weekly Moscow News, Mr. Sakharov called for a ban on new above-ground reactors and said it would be wise to consider burying those already built or in the planning stages. He acknowledged that this would raise the cost of building atomic power stations. However, he said, the cost probably would not exceed the expense of a nuclear accident such as the April 1986 explosion and fire at the Chernobyl plant in the Ukraine.

"I am convinced," Mr. Sakharov wrote, "that a radical method for guaranteeing nuclear energy safety is siting reactors underground at a depth ensuring the absence of emissions of radioactive products even to the case of the maximum possible accident." He said this would entail burying the reactors at a depth of several dozen meters.

Court in U.S. Rejects Army's Ban
SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — The U.S. Army's ban on homosexuals was ruled unconstitutional Wednesday by a federal appeals court, which said that concerns cited by the military about morale and discipline "illegitimately cater to private biases" and fail to provide equal protection under the law There the law. There was no immediate word on whether the government would

appeal.

The ruling, wwich affects all branches of the military because the regulation, was issued by the Defense Department. It comes less than two years after a Supreme Court decision upholding a Georgia anti-sodomy law that allowed criminal prosecution for private homosexual acts. Other appellate rulings have allowed the armed forces to discharge people based on homosexual acts. on homosexual acts.

In a case from Seattle, the 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals ruled 2-I la's release and power-sharing ne- that army rules banning soldiers with a "homosexual orientation" violatgotiations might have raised unre-ed constitutional guarantees of equal protection under the law.

2 Opposition Parties Meet in Seoul

of people's ability to digest change is limited," he said.

Moreover, he said, the aftermath of Mr. Mbeki's release was not what the government expected. Mr. Mbeki, 77, scheduled speaking engagements across the country and speaking engagements across the country and speaking engagements across the country and speaking engagements. main opposition group, after the meeting. Lee Joong Jac, a former vice president of the Party for Peace and Democracy, which is led by Kim Dae Jung, said: "An opposition merger is a call of the era, We will exert out utmost efforts."

car campaign. Mr. van der Merwe said. It was only then that the government put restrictions on him and scaled back some of the rhetoric about Mr. Mandela's release and black-white negotiations, the main opposition party, which was led by Kim Young Sam until his resigned Monday to help unite the opposition.

Nicaraguan Police Break Up Protest

MASAYA, Nicaragua (AP) — In the second anti-government protest here in two days, demonstrators built barricades of burning tires and then policemen with clubs broke up the crowd, roughed up journalists and

seized news film.

Shots were heard but no injuries were reported in the latest protest Tuesday night in the Monimbo neighborhood of Masaya, 20 miles (32 kilometers) southeast of Managua. On Monday night, hundreds of opponents of military conscription stoned the police station and a Sandinist Youth office in the town.

Before the trouble Tuesday night, about 4,000 people had staged a rally to support the Sandinist government and repudiate the earlier demonstration. The progressment sally studed before the protest began.

stration. The pro-government rally ended before the protest began.

For the Record

A Polish military court sentenced a member of a banned peace group, Krzysztof Golicki, 23, on Wednesday to three years in prison for draft istance, a spokesman for the group said.

William Quinn, a U.S. citizen and a former member of the Irish Republican Army, pleaded not guilty Wednesday to murdering a young London police constable, Stephen Tibble, 13 years ago. Mr. Quinn was extradited from the United States to Britain in 1986. (AP)

Sudan said Wednesday it was returning seven trucks to the Oxfam relief agency that Britain said the Sudanese Army had commandeered in the southern Equatoria Province.

At least 12 persons, including nine policemen, were killed Wednesday in a land-mine explosion in the eastern Trincomalec District of Sri Lanka, a military official said. The blast was blamed on Tamil rebels. (AP)

SECOND: Simon-Gephardt Race in New Hampshire

mon in the mix and us in the mix, tion speeches, but they ought to be a year ago, be said, that he would Dukakis is going to win New asking about the consistency of the Hampshire. The only important stand," Mr. Simon said in reference "decisively beaten Gary Hart by 8

nothing to prevent them.

VIENNA - King Hussein of Jordan arrived Wednesday on the

first state visit since President Kurt

Waldbeim took office in July 1986

as fresh controversy surrounded the Austrian president's war re-

The king swiftly altered Mr.

Waldheim's plans to take him to the opera hall on Thursday night,

the social event of the year in Aus-

Hussein said be and his wife,

Queen Noor, would not attend, al-

though the king did not link his

decision to the report this week on

Mr. Waldheim's World War II ser-

vice in the German Army.

A statement released by the roy-

al couple said they did not consider

it appropriate to attend because of

the unspeakable suffering of the

Arabs in the Israeli-occupied terri-

tories of the Gaza Strip" and the

bave "no excuses" if beaten in New gave an us-against them speech Hampshire. Given the high stakes that was, if anything, even hotter in for all three, the first blows were tone than those he delivered during rather tentative.

At a news conference in Derry, Mr. Since to the trade of the denies of "their America." including questioned the "ennsistency" of "the trade establishment that traffics in the sell-off of American as-

ought to be examining not just 30-

The Iowa Tally

Democrats

199% of precincts reporting)

Compared 31% Paul Simon Michael S. Dukakis Jesse L. Jackson Bruce Bahbitt Gary Hart

Republicans

(98% of precincts reporting)
Bob Dole 37% Pai Robertson George Bush Jack F. Kemp Pierre S. du Pont 4th Alexander M. Haig Jr. No preference



Send detailed resume PACIFIC WESTERN UNIVERSITY 600 N. Sepulvedo Bivd., Los Angeles, Calternia, 90049, Dept. 23. U.S.A.

second commercials, not just electhing for us is to finish second." to Mr. Gephardt. "Is this just an On the other side, Mr. Simon's election-year conversion, or is this pollster, Paul Maslin, said, "We where the person has been for a have to beat Gephardt in New long time?"

lampshire."
At a rally, Mr. Gephardt made
Mr. Dukakis has said he will no direct reference to his rivals but his dramatic comeback in Iowa.

Mr. Gephardt launched into a "The people of New Hampshire seis and jobs" and the skeptics who say "you can't ask the people of New Hampshire in support an oil import fee to bring stability to our national energy policy."

Mr. Dukakis vowed to avoid attacks on his rivals, saying he want-ed no part of the kind of "demeaning spectacle" that voters saw in the Republican quarrel last week between Vice President George Bush and Senator Bob Dole of Kansas. But he implied that Mr. Gepbardt's trade legislation was a defeatist effort "in build walls around America," said the oil import fee Mr. Gephardt supports was "as rething you can do," and repeated his characterization of Mr. Simon's

public-service jobs program as a glorified WPA." Mr. Dukakis also criticized both men for accepting contributions from political action committees. saying it is important that the who can take this issue to the Re-

Mr. Babbitt quickly demonstrated that his poor showing in Iowa had not diminished his sense of

DEATH NOTICE We have been asked to announce the

Mr. H.D. HADDEN Mr. H.D. HADDEN
Retired Aberdeenshire Chartered
Accountant, Once on the U.N. staff in
New York Beloved husband of M.J.
Hudden, Malavie, On January 29, 1988,
in Issoire, Puy-de-Dome, France, at the
age of 91.

A panel of six international his- enjoy the trappings of head of The visit came two days after

torians issued a report this week that said Mr. Waldheim knew of The Nazi aurocities when serving in the Balkans to 1942-45, that he failed to oppose them and left open

whether he was guilty of any crime. Instead of defusing the contro-versy surrounding Mr. Waldheim, the publication of the report added Hussein's statement said he was grateful for his reception by Mr. the publication of the report added Waldheim and wished all guests "a to it. The president himself was pleasant and memorable evening" said to be surprised and dissatisfied by the report.

The report did not find that Mr. About 1,800 policemen are to Waldheim was guilty of war crimes but neither did it absolve him of seal off the Opera House to prevent any demonstration. A planned protest march was banned by the aublame, saying be was "far from just a lowly bureaucrat" while serving with the German Army.

Hussein was greeted at the air-port by Mr, Waldheim, Chancellor Franz Vranitzky and Deputy Chancellor Alois Mock. Mr. Vranitzky, who said be was shocked by the report but bas refused to say whether he thinks Mr. The king is one of only three Waldheim should now resign, chatbeads of state to have received Mr. ted briefly with him on the red-Waldheim, and his visit allowed the carpeted tarmac before Hussein ar-Austrian president a rare chance to rived.

"I think that after the historians made clear what their report really said, Waldheim will have to face some more discussion about his own past," a leading Socialist min-

Meanwhile, Yugoslavia's Tanjug news agency said that a document linking Mr. Waldheim to war crimes, published by the West Ger-man magazine Der Spiegel last week, was a fake and that an iovestigation was under way.

it could not find the document.

Tanjug said: "A commission of historians, archivists and other experts, formed by the competent Yugoslav organs, has reached the conclusion that the telegram is not authentic and that there is a founded suspicion that a forgery is in question." (AP, Reuters)

points in Iowa?" for a cause that's a lot larger than an electoral enligge system, leaving any of us -- moving away from the the number of appointed seats unold pandering style of American changed.

polines. While the opening moves were being made in New Hampshire, vided on the question of the cam-

paign's future course. Mr. Donilon and the former Democratic Party chairman, Robert S. Strauss, both said they saw an increased likelihood of no one emerging from the primaries with a mathematical majority of dele-

Mr. Donilon said that if the New Hampshire primary sends Mr. Du-kakis and either Mr. Gephardt or tried after they and 56 others were Mr. Simon south to battle Senator Albert Gore Jr. of Tennessee and the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson on March 8, there was a very real possibility that no one could gain a majority of convention votes from the primaries.

■ Jackson Aides Pleased

Jackson campaign aides lauded their candidate's fourth-place showing in Iowa, The Associated Press reported from Washington. Mr. Jackson accomplished two

goals in lowa, according to his campaign manager, Gerald Austin. First, he exceeded his 1984 performance, with II percent of the caucus vote, compared with 1.5 per-cent four years ago when he barely

Mr. Austin said the second objective was to finish ahead of Mr. Bahbitt, the former Arizona governor who had staked virtually all of his resources on lowa and cam-

paigned there for months.

The Iowa showing was impor-tant for Mr. Jackson because he broadened his hase beyond the solid support in 1984, said Ann Lewis. a political adviser to Mr.

Mr. Austin said that since only about 1.4 percent of lowa's population is black, the effort obviously paign and in the state.



Sir David Ford, chief secretary of the Hong Kong government, reading the white paper to the Legislative Council on Wednesday.

HONG KONG: Unpopular Plan South Africa, said change was to "a deadlock" and that Mr. Botha's

(Continued from Page 1)

economic autonomy Hong Kong governor to Hong Kong also serves was guaranteed under the pact.

as president of the Legislative

As most observers had anticipated, the white paper makes no provision for direct legislative elections to contests to be beld later this year. The only change related to the 1988 voting involves a new balance between seats elected todirectly and those filled by government appointment.

Under the paper's provisions, the number of seats chosen by functional constituencies" - professional groups and community organizations — is to be raised from 12 to 14 and appointed seats In elections to be held in 1991, 10 seats in the 56-member legislature are to be open to popular vote. But these will replace 10 seats now cho-He said he would go on "fighting sen by community boards through

Democratic Party leaders were di Morocco Is Retrying 6 Accused in 1973 Coup

> RABAT, Morocco - Six men sentenced to death in absentia for taking part in an abortive 1973 Moroccan coup went on trial in a military court on Wednesday, their

lawyers said. The six, granted provisional freecondemoed to death in absentia in 1974 for taking part in the plot. The government said the failed coup was planned by members of the left-wing opposition Socialist
Union of People's Forces party.

Hong Kong since that period, local the South Africans for fear of political leaders said Wednesday, touching off fighting.

The other major issue addressed the British blueprint, the colonial to the paper is the separation of power also will leave behind questions that could linger for much of the 50-year period of political and ing British colonial practice, the

majority to favor of the governor show that Mandela can't be re-remaining as president of the coun-iels and that there can't be nego-cil," the white paper leaves this training. I think the securocrats arrangement intact.

Although political analysts and local leaders expected further political reform to be limited under low Mandela out to die, but he British rule, the paper's highly con- won't let him out to be a factor." servative approach nonetheless has left many observers surprised.

Several commentators asserted Wednesday that Britain has effec-Hong Kong's political structure up to China, which is preparing to publish a draft of the territory's mands of the black majority." tively left all further change in post-1997 ennstitution several months from now. It is already known, for instance, that the constitution will open at least a quarter of legislative seats to popular vote - a higher percentage than indicated in the white paper.

Kong's future constitution, known as the Basic Law, is to be promulgated in 1990, a year before the next round of legislative elections. The white paper is seen, therefore, as completing the policy of "convergence" Britain has applied to the issue over the past several years.

First defined by Sir Geoffrey Howe, the British foreign secretary, shortly after the Chinese-British pact was signed, the policy is based on the assumption that political He said some South African se-reforms under British rule must curity officers who had been staconverge with the Basic Law's con-

political leaders said Wednesday. touching off fighting.

End of Urgency (Continued from Page 1) not come to a complete standstill.

REFORMS:

It is nothing like that."

He said Mr. Mbeki's release and his own public predictions that it could, in turn, lead to Mr. Mande-

alistic expectations.

"People tend to expect things to

agements across the country and became a "rallying point of a radi-cal campaign," Mr. van der Merwe minister said.

He said he expected changes to continue this year in "small steps." Mr. Slabbert, head of a liberal policy organization, the Institute for Democratic Alternatives for

Mr. Slabbert said the police and army leaders of South Africa's security management system, whom be called "securocrats," stepped in to prevent Mr. Mbeki's release from being used as a springboard to power-sharing negotiations.

The document purported to be a telegram advising that Mr. Waldbeim requested the deportation of more than 4,000 Yugoslav civilians during World War II.

The historians' commission said

was guaranteed under the pact.

Does a system that allows for limited political representation satisfy the terms of the Chinese-British agreement? More subjectively, evaluation and the description of the chinese may be described by the council.

Advocates of democratic reform to power-sharing negotiations. "The best of the reformers said, "Let's make a test on Mbeki and see if we can release Mandela," Mr. Slabbert said. He added, "The best of the securocratic reform that allows for more than 4,000 Yugoslav civilians during World War II.

The historians' commission said won on that one."

> Colin Eglin, the leader of the Progressive Federal Party, said he was not optimistic about the future tends to move," he said, "it is not

COUP: South Africa Acts

(Continued from Page 1) The final version of Hong successful ouster in Transkei

Prime Minister Stella Signau. Foreign Minister Botha said before leaving for Mmabatho that South African troops were justified in intervening because of Pretoria's relationship with Bophuthatswana.

"Military and police personnel moved in at the request of the Bophuthaiswana government, a government that we recognize, a government with whom we have agreements," he said.

tioned in Mmabatho had been held captive by the rebels, even though The white paper's contents are they refused to surrender their likely to worsen the crisis of confi-dence that has been evident in were apparently afraid to disarm

TRAVEL UPDATE

Lisbon Transport Returns to Normal

LISBON (Renters) — Lisbon's buses and streetcars ran normally Wednesday for the first time in three weeks but other transport disruption looked likely to continue as subway, airline and railroad workers prepared to strike for raises and better work conditions.

Drivers of buses and streetcars obeyed a government "requisition" decree used in essential service disputes when wage talks collapse and returned to work after three weeks of sporadic stoppages. Wage talks will But subway workers voted to stage a rush-hour strike Thursday and

TAP-Air Portugal ground employees were due to stop work for 24 hours
Friday. Officials of the airline said airports at Lisbon, Oporto and Faro were likely to be hit by delays and some cancellations. Madrid subway train drivers began a series of two-hour stoppages Wednesday to press claims for more pay and a shorter working day, causing traffic jams in the city streets. They plan partial strikes every

other day until Fch. 22. Pan Am and Aerollot have entered a joint venture to take U.S. tourists to the Soviet Union. They are forming the Soviet-Pan Am Travel Effort,

which will market flights, hotels and other facilities in the Soviet Union to U.S. travel agents. The new entity will be based in New York. (AP) The flag carriers of Nepal and China will begin regular chartered air service between Katmandu and Tibet in April, the Nepalese airline RNAC has aunounced. The flights, scheduled for seven months, will be handled for seven months, will be handled for seven months, will be handled for seven months. between Katmandu, the Nepalese capital, and Lhasa, the capital of Tibet. CAAC, the Chinese line, will fly on Saturdays, and the Nepalese airline will fly on Wednesdays. The performance of the route will be reviewed by the two airlines in October.

English Channel car ferries received new safety rules on Wednesday from Lloyd's Register, the ship inspectors. The regulations apply to the operation of loading doors. The rules appeared nearly a year after the Herald of Free Enterprise sunk off Belgium, killing 189 people. (AP)

BUSH: Vice President Shifts Strategy as Upset in Iowa Leaves Contest Wide Open

him for his leadership in fighting for aid for the Nicaraguan rebels.

"I am proud of this letter which I received yesterday from President Reagan." Mr. Dole said. "I have carried the ball for President Rea-gan for the past seven years." Mr. Bush's third-place finish be-

hind Mr. Dole and Mr. Robertson led to a round of fast-paced consultations with advisers, who insisted the embarrassing showing in a state that Mr. Bush won in 1980 was not a mortal blow, only a serious one. While Mr. Bush said he would not change bis approach to New Hampshire, the fallout was immediately evident, both in his cam-

Capturing the changed reality a

(Continued from Page I)

Mr. Dole cited his suppon for Mr.

Reagan's foreign-policy initiatives.

Mr. Dole distributed a letter from Mr. Reagan dated Feb. 5 thanking him for his leadership in fighting

can happen." through thick and thin." Inside is a
Mr. Bush changed his schedule photo of Mr. Bush standing next to to spend virtually all his time in Mr. Reagan.

New Hampshire until the primary,

Mr. Bush also sought to take New Hampshire until the primary, except for the one out-of-state credit for the announcement by event that could bring him some Mikhail S. Gorbachev of a possible New Hampshire help: his regular Soviet pullout from Afghanistan. except for the one out-of-state New Hampshire help: his regular Soviet Wednesday luncheon with the Mr. Bu

president.
Rich Bond. Mr. Bush's political director. who was ensconced in ing the December summit meeting. lows the past four months in try to stave off defeat, said, "New Hampshire will fix a lot of things for

ish said he and Mr. Reagan had talked to Mr. Gorbachev "frankly" about Afghanistan durpaign manager, Lee Atwater, planned to spend the next six days

decline to less than 10 percentage

Mr. Kemp, who has virtually no campaign except the one in New Hampshire, began on Tuesday his latest in a round of negative advertisements, pottraying Mr. Bush and Mr. Dole as being to favor of tax increases, Social Security cuts and increased oil prices. The campaign's hope is that Mr. Bush will on such ebaracter issues as collarse and Mr. Kemp will be-

tional and poll advantages to the South will hold up in March if New Hampshire, too, is lost.

Polling over the last seven days, before the Iowa cancuses, saw Mr.
Bush's 19-point lead over Mr. Dole decline to less than 10 percentage that sought to create about his had sought to create about his

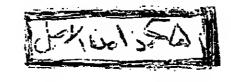
points, with Mr. Dole gaining slightly and Mr. Kemp picking up well.

Mr. Kemp, who has virtually no deal with issues, "and insisted that

George Bush one way or another." in the state. Although Mr. Atwater has described the South as a "fire bush "has a national base." shall be had always felt that Mr. Bush "has a national base." shall protect Mr. Bush "has a national base." shall protect Mr. Bush quickly overhauled his "The one area Mr. Wirthlin was will-" the vice area dentity. Has a man on a commitment to avoid raising taxes.

The one area Mr. Wirthlin was willcampaign speecb to emphasize his service to Mr. Reagan.

And the Bush campaign has sent that Mr. Bush's sizable organiza
And the Bush campaign has sent that Mr. Bush's sizable organiza
Dole, others in the vice president's Hampshire's voters see Mr. Dole as ing to identify where voters give an unacceptable alternative to Mr. Bush the edge was on foreign bush. As Mr. Bush collapses, his policy.



narov Suggests). Sakharov, the Soviet and reactors should be buried not scaping into the atmosphere interaction and occurred at Chemopyl. Mr. Sakharov called for a bay would be wise to consider with would be wise to consule units stages. He acknowledged but to power stations. However, lead the expense of a nuclear acid, the expense of a nuclear acid, fire at the Chernobyl plan in

wrote, "that a radical method is siting reactors underground as siting reactors underground as siting reactors underground as siting reactors produces for cident. "He said this would be eral dozen meters.

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on whether the governments: sches of the military because Department. It comes less thank upholding a Georgia anti-sole for private homosexual act 0k ed forces to discharge people laz

Circuit Court of Appeals mid. a "homosexual orientation" vit protection under the law,

s Meet in Seoul

atives of the two main opposit for the first time Wednesdayn; elections expected next most put any condition," said Kin ! termification Democratic Part eting. Lee Joong Jac, a former emocracy, which is led by Kimila call of the era. We will come

ies would hold an expanded next set rules for the proposed me tion, Kim Dae Jung split front led by Kim Young Sam mi:

Break Up Protes the second anti-government per parricades of burning tires mit

crowd, roughed up journists were reported in the latest por zhborhood of Masaya, 20 min

On Monday night, bunded stoned the police station a

about 4,000 people had stagely ed before the protest began

a member of a banned peace ay to three years in prison for ip said. and a former member of it

ty Wednesday to murdering 1 % libble, 13 years ago. Mr. Quan o Britain in 1986. ming seven trucks to the Original se Army had commandered to

policemen, were killed Wohrs Trincomalee District of Solat blamed on Tanni rehek.

UPDATE

Returns to Norm huses and streetcars im ce weeks but other transports, ubway, airline and railread ter work conditions.
obeyed a governmen region if sporadic stoppages. Wage pain

s were due to stop work for Me airports at Lisbon, Oponomia some cancellations. gan a series of two-hour surore pay and a shorter works eets. They plan partial state

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Tide Open

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William E. Brock is to william E. Brock is to the chartman. said, and make the with issues. I will said with issues. I will said with issues. I will said with issues of front-runn or will clock of front-runn or will be a supplementation of the clock of front-runn or will be a supplementation of the clock of front-runn or will be a supplementation of the clock of front-runn or will be a supplementation of the clock of front-runn or will be a supplementation of the clock of front-runn or will be a supplementation of the clock of front-runn or will be a supplementation of the clock of front-runn or will be a supplementation of the clock of front-runn or will be a supplementation of the clock of front-runn or will be a supplementation of the clock of front-runn or will be a supplementation of the clock of front-runn or will be a supplementation of the clock of front-runn or will be a supplementation of the clock of front-runn or will be a supplementation of the clock of front-runn or will be a supplementation of the clock of front-runn or will be a supplementation of the clock of t

Mr. Bush's satement of clock of front-rund of the vice presidency to the vice presidency to the vice presidency to the vice presidency and the vice pr

"I do not think that there are any reliable figures" that show priests are more inclined to such crimes, he said. The unfortunate result of reports of such cases, he said, "casts the great number of honest, hard-working priests in the

Mr. Chopko said: "The sexual abuse of children often involves a complex disorder known as pedophilia. It affects both men and women without regard to whether they are married. single or celibate. Tragically, it has occurred in

persons who are leaders of the community and others who have been placed in positions of

have failed to notify authorities, transferred molesting priests to other parishes, ignored parental complaints and disregarded potential

In January, The National Catholic Reporter, a liberal Catholic weekly, reported "conservatively" that 135 cases of sexual molestation by priests were reported from 1983 to 1986, and that more than \$20 million was paid to victims

The bishops conference also has been sued in

Senators Back Blandón On Noriega-CIA Link

Compiled by Our Stuff From Despetches agency routinely sent General Ma-nuel Antonio Noriega classified re-about to invade Grenada.

telligence reports" prepared by the Central Intelligence Agency and the National Security Council on the political and personal views of senators and their aides, José Blandon, a former top aide in General Noriega, told a Senate panel Tues-

Mr. Blandon said the information included reports on two leading Senate critics of General Noriega, Jesse Helms, Republican of North Carolina, and Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, and on two of their aides.
The CIA denied that it furnished

any information to General Noriega about U.S. officials. Senator John F. Kerry, Democrat of Massachusetts, one of the iega contracted in 1982 with the so-subjects of the alleged reports, and called Medellin narcotics cartel in Senator Alfonse M. D'Amato, Re-Colombia to protect cocaine shippublican of New York, said ments flown into Panama en route Wednesday that they did not doubt to the United States. (AP, WP)

the veracity of Mr. Blandon's assertions about General Noriega.

Mr. Blandon is "a diplomat."

Mr. Kerry said on an NBC televi-

involved in any illicit activities." "So if you examine all of those things and his motives," he continued, "I have to say that he is an extraordinarily credible witness

Linited Press International NEW YORK — A pair of who has no motive for saying this other than telling the truth."

Mr. Blandon, testifying under outh, told the Senate Subcommittee on Terrorism, Narcotics and in the nation's biggest art robbery futernational Communications the police said Wednesday. that General Noriega often received reports on the political views and personal lives of senators be- burglars carried out "a hairy opera-

provide military training for U.S.-backed Nicaraguan rebels.

no authority to accept such an offer WASHINGTON - Two U.S. and would relay it to his superiors. senators said Wednesday that despite CIA denials, they believe a Vice President George Bush used former Panamanian official's testimony that the U.S. intelligence

ports on U.S. legislators.
General Noriega, the military leader of Panama, received the "in
was a "total fabrication." accordwas a "total fabrication," according to a spokesman, Stephen Hart.

Mr. Blandon contradicted statements by General Noriega last week about a December 1985 meeting he had with Rear Admiral John M. Poindexter, who was then President Ronald Reagan's national security adviser.

General Noriega said Admiral Poindexter spoke of plans to mount a U.S. invasion of Nicaragua

Nn mention was made of invad-ing Nicaragua, Mr. Blandon said, adding that he had been present at all the meetings he described.

Later Wednesday, a Panam an pilot, his face hidden by a black hood, testified that General Nor-

sion news show, adding that "he has never been accused of being At \$6 Million Are

NEW YORK -A pair of agile amateurs probably were responsi-ble for a \$6 million art heist that stripped a prestigious Manhattan gallery of 27 works by old masters

The police department's top an crimes detective said at least two "José Blandon has demonstrated great credibility, insight," Mr. D'Amato said on the NBC program. "We do know that Newson

has been a paid CIA operative for also speculated that the thieves many, many years—highly paid— were not professionals, although so I think the story is consistent."

On Wednesday, Mr. Blandón drawings valued at \$6 million. "They did leave numerous valuable with Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. pieces behind," he said.

North twice to 1985 and agreed to The detective said the police were "checking out some leads" and had alerted Interpol and the He said General Noriega later Federal Bureau of Investigation.



Ermenegildo Zegna

TAGLIO ESCLUSIVO





Utainines say goodh at the end of a flight. "Then KLM!" ground staff say held

KLM serves 132 destinations world-wide. And at every single one you will find KLM's own ground staff. To offer help and assistance. And a friendly smile.

Even in those places you least expect it.

Anywhere in the world. Test us, try us, fly us. The Reliable Airline KLM

Robertson, Now in Spotlight, Braces for the Heat

DOUBLE-PARKED — An investigator walking on the wing in San Jose, California, on its approach to a nearby airport of a single-engine Beechcraft that crashed at a shopping mail. No one was injured, but the plane and five cars were damaged.

By T.R. Reid

Washington Part Service MANKATO, Minnesota - Savoring his success in Iowa, Pat Robertson is campaigning across the frigid snowscape of the northern prairie as the Republican presidential contender's strategists pre-pare to face the heat they expect from the press and their competi-tors in the next few days.

"The people of lows gave me a big victory," Mr. Robertson told cheering audiences in Minnesota and South Dakota.

He surprised many in his party by running a strong second to Sen-stor Rob Dole of Kansas to the Iowa cancuses on Monday. But the candidate and his campaign manager, Marc Nuttle,

of problems they fear will surface now that Mr. Robertson has established himself nationally as a major player in the Republican race.

Campaign sides said they expect many television news programs to show tapes of Mr. Robertson's preacher, when he told audiences

By Irvin Molotsky

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - Since the thaw in U.S. Soviet relations be-

gan, there have been cultural ex-

changes of art, music and dance.

"I look forward to a new break-

down in communications between

our two countries," said the humor-

ist Art Buchwald, one of five Amer-

cans on a team intended to make

The others are Ronald Paulson.

the Mayer Professor of Hemmities

at Johns Hopkins University, an

authority on the graphic aumor of Hogarth and others; Jim Berry, the satirical cartoonist who draws

"Berry's World"; Jim Boren, anthor of "When in Doubt, Mum-

ble," and Frederick Starr, president of Oberlin College, an authority on the Soviet Union and a jazz clari-

Speaking of the exchange of hu-morists, Mr. Buchwald said: "It's

Mr. Buchwald was actually be-

chev, the Soviet leader, but of five

Soviet humorists who last year vis-

ited such hot spots of American

comedy as Tempe, Arizona; Dis-neyland, in southern California;

Nashville, Tennessee; Philadel-

reven in Armenia. The trip is being

organized by the Workshop Li-brary on World Humor, which is

based in Washington and studies the art of being funny.

Humor is not a frivolous pur-

phia, and Washington.

Now comes laughter.

the Russians laugh:

U.S. Team Plans Visit

To Make Soviets Laugh

ness executives:

ing the exchange.

medical and meteorological mir-

Further, the campaign is con-cerned about an foternal Revenue Service audit of Mr. Robertson's ministry. And the candidate is scheduled to go to trial on March 8 — the "Super Tuesday" when 20 states are to choose delegates to the presidential nominating conventions - to a libel lawsuit that could

challenge his integrity.
This means Mr. Robertson could find himself in court defending his honesty for three weeks at the

height of the primary campaign.

The basic strategy to deal with such matters will be to come out fighting. "When people try to mock Par's religious background," Mr. Nuttle said, "that's bigotry, and we're going to say so." Mr. Nuttle cited an interview mapped plans to deal with a series

Monday when Tom Brokaw of NBC asked Mr. Robertson about talking to God - and was accused of bigotry by the candidate. "When somebody like Brokaw pushes it," Mr. Nuttle said, "we're going to put

days as. a fundamentalist TV it right back in his face."

preacher, when he told audiences Mr. Robertson seemed to be setthat he knew how to channel God's ting up defenses to such questions power to bring about financial, in his campaign stop in Mankato,

peratures to hear his brief speech. lo interviews, Mr. Robertson worked to set up "expectations" that fit his prospects. He said that "the next major primary" is in South Carolina — ignoring preced-ing elections in New Hampshire, Minnesota and South Dakota. Mr. Robertson has high hopes in

South Carolina because Democrats are free to vote in the Republican primary there. Mr. Robertson evidently won support from many blue-collar Democrats in Iowa. Asked about New Hampshire, which holds the first primary Tues-

day, Mr. Robertson said, "It's go-ing to be difficult for me."
He has considerably higher hopes for the cancuses in Minnesota, to be held Feb. 23, one week after the New Hampshire primary. Mr. Robertson has drawn big and enthusiastic crowds in Minnesota, and the state Republican Party has

a strong "pro-life" element with ties to fundamentalist churches. Political professionals in New Hampshire say there are no signs of an "invisible army" there like the one Mr. Robertson tapped in lowa.

ern states as Louisiana, Arkansas, South Carolina and Georgia that Mr. Robertson has the potential

gates, seems to have adopted that philosophy. In his book, he offers these suggestions, which seem to have been adopted by both Soviet South Carolina will hold its pribureaucrats and American busicause of this, the outcome in South ly influence the outcome on "Super with large turnouts.

Tuesday." was expecting any difficulties dur-



Pat Robertson

should produce more than 20,000

In Georgia, the Republican Party held organizing caucuses in the recincts of the 10 largest counties. Mr. Robertson says he has won control of the party in nine of the

an "invisible army" there like the control of the party in nine of the one Mr. Robertson tapped in lowa, which polls indicated was up to 90 percent born-again Christian.

But elsewhere, growing evidence has begun to emerge in such Southern states as Louisiana, Arkansas, South Carolina and Georgia that

control of the party in nine of the offered to send Panamanian soldiers to Nicaragua to conduct "terrorist sabotage" against the Sandinist government.

But he said Coheral Roriega later of Investigation. The paintings were stolen from the dinist government.

But he said Coheral Roriega later of Investigation. The paintings were stolen from the dinist government.

But he said Coheral Roriega later of Investigation. The paintings were stolen from the dinist government.

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But he said Coheral Roriega later of Investigation.

Coharghi Gallery.

Among the 18 paintings stolen were two paintings by the Italian Renaissance master U.S. National Security Council aide at the time, replied that he had campaign. Mr. Wirthlin said that in fowa

not just to win isolated delegates the total Robertson vote resulted but to win majorities in entire con-gressional districts — if not the base of 40,000 douors to Mr. Robstate — in Republican primaries in ertson's 700 Cluh and his Christian which there traditionally is low vot- Broadcast Network. Despite Mr. Robertson's quiet

nrganizing, a number of strategists mary on March 5, three days before remain very doubtful that he can the "Super Tuesday" contests. Be- translate his strength among evanerlical Christians into substantial Carolina is expected to significant- votes in states holding primaries

"For Pat Robertson to be a con-In Louisiana, the Robertson or- tinuing factor in the nominating

ing the exchange. "The only thing I've demanded extensive program to switch Demothat base," said David Keene, a is that I don't have to share a room crats to Republican registration. with another American humorist," Steve Young, Mr. Robertson's state "I quite frankly don't belie he said. "They tell jokes all night." coordinator, said the program going to be able to do that." Steve Young, Mr. Robertson's state "I quite frankly don't believe he's

When in charge, ponder.When in trouble, delegate.

Mr. Buchwald was asked if he

When in doubt, mumble

By R. Jeffrey Smith
Washington Past Service
WASHINGTON — Secretary of State George P. Shultz has sent a letter to key Senate Democrats that the second part of glasnost. The he hopes will settle a legal dispute first part was Gorbachev's visit over Senate review of the U.S. Sohere. This is the second part." ste-range nuclear forces, Reagan stration officials said.

ing humorous, since the exchange returns the visit to the United States not of Mikhail S. Gorba-Delivered late Tuesday, the letter essentially accepts three principal demands made by Senate majority leader, Robert C. Byrd, Democrat of West Virginia, and the Senate Armed Services Committee chairman, Sam Numn, Democrat of Georgia, the officials said. The Americans are to leave June

19 for two weeks in Moscow, Leningrad, Tallian in Estonia and Yetion of the INF Treaty, which last week became the object of bitter Senate wrangling over the adminis-tration's broad reading of the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty.

In Paris, Mr. Nuno said

Associated Press reported.

["While there are some aspects of

this understanding which may re-quire further consideration in the law, amounting to a binding repu-course of the Senate's action on the diation of the administration's po-Committee to resume hearings on the treaty next week with adminis-[Mr. Nunn's comments followed

gation of U.S. senators and French part of a five-nation tour in which supporting a more traditional, or the senators are consulting with allies in the North Atlantic Treaty

Mr. Shultz's letter promised that Mr. Shultz's attempt at resolving Organization about the INF Trea
"all INF testimony of executive branch officials within their authority.]

Byrd, it still would not settle the mony and written materials "in its dispute over the administration's resolution of ratification." interpretation of the ABM Treaty. Senator Joseph R. Biden Jr., Democrat of Delaware, has said

Shultz Yields in Rift Over ABM Pact branch in the treaty process," The testimony of executive branch officials during ratification hearings.

INF Treaty," Mr. Num said, "the sition that executive branch testi-letter enables the Armed Services mony may not be binding. That position was advanced by the State Department legal adviser, Abra-ham D. Sofaer, in 1985.

Mr. Sofaer used the theory to a day of meetings between a dele- explain the administration's broad reading of the ABM Treaty in the leaders, including President Fran-cois Mitterrand. The Paris visit was administration officials at the time

Some congressional officials rized scope" will be "authoritative" cautioned that even if Mr. Sbuitz's and said the Senate need not "inletter satisfied Mr. Nunn and Mr. corporate" executive branch testi-

This concession appeared to reverse Mr. Sofaer's position that exsuit," said Barbara Cummings, Wednesday that the letter "prospeaking for her husband, Herb, vides important assurances with rethe president and founder of the sponsoring organization.

Mr. Boren, one of the U.S. dele
the Senate and the executive power to make legally hinding the Senate's vote of approval.

Senator Joseph R. Block Jr., verse Mr. Social's sposition that expowerate in the senate in the senate in the senate in the senate in the senate's power to make legally hinding the senate's vote of approval.

Bishops Reject Criticism on Clerical Child Abuse

By Ari L. Goldman New York Times Service

NEW YORK - The nation's Roman Catho hic bishops, accused of failing to do enough about priests who molest boys and girls, have defended their actions in such cases

In their first statement on the issue, the bishops said Tuesday that they were "deeply committed to addressing such incidents positively, to making strong efforts to prevent child abuse, to repairing whatever damage has been done and to bring the healing ministry of the church to bear wherever possible." The statement, issued by Mark E. Chopko, general counsel to the U.S. Catholic Confer-

in the United States, was in response to recent press reports and lawsuits. Mr. Chopko said, "Pedophilia is neither a church nor a clerical problem exclusively but one affecting religious and secular groups

ence, which speaks for the 300 Catholic bishops

Eugene Kennedy, a professor of psychology at Loyola University in Chicago who has studied pedophilia, said that instances among priests are no greater than among other profes-

shadow of suspicion." There are 53,000 Catholic priests in the United States.

An article in The San Jose Mercury News in

despite some flagrant cases of child molestation, the church "continues to ignore and cover It added that after a three-month investiga-tion, the paper found that in "more than 25 diocese across the country, church officials

December that was carried in Knight-Ridder

newspapers around the nation contended that

damage to child victims."

federal and state court for not properly screening candidates for Catholic seminaries.

Portents From Iowa

nnt quite the same computer. The president nf Apple Computer Japan Inc. says that much nf the difference is due to the cost of

adapting the computer to the Japanese language. Also, because of high price levels in Japan, Apple has decided in price its prod-

Japan, Apple has decided in price its prod-ucts high for quick profits rather than price them low in the hope of increasing sales. To the charges that his numbers are wrong, Mr. Gephardt's spokesman replies, "Does anyone want to argue that there isn't such a thing as an unfair trade practice?" No.

no one wants to argue that. But the argument

over the numbers still underscores what is

wrong with the Gephardt trade policy. If

high tariff barriers were the only problem, Mr. Gephardt's proposal to raise U.S. barri-

ers unless foreigners' barriers are suddenly

lowered could conceivably work. But what he is attacking is more complicated: a set of economic and social arrangements that the East Asian countries have developed to reach

long-range goals, and that they are reluctant to change. That reluctance means that they might well call Mr. Gephardt's bluff — which would result in a slowdown in inter-

national trade disastrous for everyone. Mr. Gephardt does admit in speeches and articles that some 80 percent of the trade

deficit is the fault not of foreigners' unfair

deficit is the fault not of foreigners' unfair trade practices but of other factors including American uncompetitiveness. But his 30-second ads and his numbers give the impression that problems are caused by nefamous foreigners and an unresponsive establishment and that he has a quick fix for them. That is a misleading and mischievous impression, and one that Mr. Genhardt will respect chould this

one that Mr. Gephardt will regret should this

insider-turned-outsider succeed in turning

of zealots on the religious right. "I think people have caught on to the distortions in the process that are caused by the Iowa caucuses," says Senator Albert Gore, who dropped out of the Democratic race in Iowa.

The criticisms are mistaken. The surpris-

ing gains were not registered on the liberal side. Dick Gephardt was the favorite of

conservative Democrats, Pat Robertson of

conservative Republicans. The criticisms are also unjust. Yes, a dedicated band of zealous

followers can make a big difference; but it is

a difference that Americans have come to like.

Iowa allows underdogs without fame or for-tune to invent their candidacies the hard way,

door-to-door. Anyone alarmed by Mr. Rob-

ertson's "distortion" would do well to recall

America's approval when another born-

again Christian and his zealous band won

lowa — and the White House — in 1976.

- THE WASHINGTON POST.

himself into an insider again.

Protectionism Pays

The relatively bunched-up Democrats did not provide so dramatic a result in Iowa as the Republicans did. What was dramatic and seems worth inspecting is winner Richard Gephardt's surge from 6 percent in a December lowa poll to his 31 percent victory Mon-day night. It was fueled by the television spots he began running on Dec. 26.

They hit especially hard on the trade issue, and enabled this insider to depict himself as an outsider and scourge of the corporations and to capitalize on the sense of grievance that is so strong in economically ailing Iowa — never mind that be was importing a planeful of Washington corporate lobbyists to help him at the time. Mr. Gephardt's special success in exploiting this sense of grievance owes a lot to the numbers he has been using in television spots and stump speeches — numbers that are, if not downright wrong, then at least misleading. One number is the \$48,000 that he says a

\$10,000 Chrysler K-car would cost in South Korea after "nine separate taxes and tariffs" are added. Some experts say that \$48,000 is much too high, that \$29,000 is closer to right. More to the point, eight of the nine surcharges are also imposed on cars produced in South Korea. Mr. Gephardt is right that the Koreans depress the market for U.S.-made cars, but he fails to note that its policy is not just to bar imports but to dampen domestic consumption and encourage savings as part of an overall policy of spurring economic growth by concentrating on exports.

Another number is the \$3,000 that Apple

charges for a computer in Japan when the same computer in the United States, says Mr. Gephardt, is priced at \$1,500. But it is

Zeal Is Still Popular

Whew. After months of chafing, students of the presidential campaign finally have real results in chew on. But before the world drowns in commentary, it is worth registering what actually happened in the Iowa caucuses: On the Republican side, Senator Bob Dole won big and Vice President George Bush lost, also big. Among the Democrats, three candidates, Representa-tive Dick Gephardt, Senator Paul Simon and Governor Michael Dukakis divided 80 percent of the vote. The critics, bowever, are so alarmed that Pat Robertson finished second ahead of Mr. Bush that they quickly rush past those fundamental facts - and unfairly forget the Iowa-ness of Iowa.

See, they say, super-liberal Iowa has again warped national politics; it can be, and was, manipulated by Mr. Robertson and a cadre

Bush Has a Problem

The first thing to be said about the lowa Republican caucuses is that Bob Dole won a handsome victory. He may have had a regional advantage in this farm state, but his support was broad and deep and he proved that he could assemble a strong organization. His margin over his recent days' sparning partner, George Bush, was a solid 2-to-1.

The second thing to be said is that Pat

Robertson showed once again the ability to mobilize a large constimency of followers and get them to vote. His 25 percent was impressive, but be must do better to win in caucus states, and he must break through in primaries - he pointed to the March 5 South Carolina contest — if he is to be the serious contender for the nomination he says he is.

If Mr. Robertson is looking ahead past New Hampshire to South Carolina, and Mr. Dole now has the luxury of looking in several places for his next win, Vice President Bush is the man on the spot. If he wanted to contrive a grueling test of his ability as a politician, he could hardly have done better than his surprise third-place finish in Iowa, which puts him under the severest of pressure to win in New Hampshire. He can argue that Iowa is atypical, that its Republican electorate is the most anti-Reagan in the land, that Mr. Dole's advantage of being from the Farm Belt and Mr. Robertson's ability to muster thousands of enthusiasts to cancus sites will not make much difference in future contests, most of which are primaries in nonfarm states. These are all pretty good excuses, but the uncomfortable fact remains. In lowa, 100 percent of the Republicans who turned out in the caucuses knew who George Bush was, and 81 percent did not vote for him. On a clear night the vice president of the

United States could muster only 20,000 of Iowa's 1.6 million voters to support him less than two-thirds as many as backed him, as a lesser public official, in 1980.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In New Hampshire, Mr. Bush is on more favorable ground. He has been leading in polls there for months, although his lead seemed to dwindle late last week and may be gone. President Reagan is popular and Mr. Bush's pledge not to raise taxes is good politics in a state where governors are expected to "take the pledge" not to raise state taxes. Mr. Robertson has little natural constitutions of the pledge of the pledge. siasts make less difference in a high-turnout primary than in a low-turnout caucus.

The temptation will be for Mr. Bush to try to win by pushing New Hampshire's no-tax button and by emphasizing that he was born in Massachusetts, grew up in Connecticut and summers in Maine. But Mr. Dole is running New Hampshire ads featuring his spending freeze - at least as plausible a lowtax strategy as Mr. Bush's sweeping promise - and Jack Kemp, whose ads have been striking a spark, can argue that he is a more reliable tax-cutter than anyone.

What Mr. Bush needs to do is to set out the affirmative case why he should be president. What will he do? How will he do it? What problems come next? How can they he solved? New England neighborliness and faithful service as a popular president's aco-lyte will not he enough, we should think, for victory in New Hampshire; and even if they are, they will not he enough elsewhere. If George Bush wants to he president, he is going to have to do more than scuffle with a network anchor and try to bop his principal competitors around. He must persuade peo-

ple that he is right for the job. - THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

The Case Against Waldheim

Now that the details of the report of the historians' commission on Kurt Waldheim's war record have been published, it is possible to reach a soundly based judgment. Mr. Waldheim, the Austrian government and most of the Viennese press have greeted the report as a vindication of their position that no "personal guilt" attaches to the president. The unbiased reader will treat this wishful thinking with the contempt it deserves. Austria has permitted Mr. Waldheim's clinging to office to become a national fetish. The longer the inevitable decision is postponed, the greater the wound to national pride is likely to be. Friends of Austria should show sympathy for its plight but not indulge its self-pity. It is time for spring cleaning in the Hofburg.

- The Daily Telegraph (London).

Beyond any doubt, Mr. Waldheim knew of what was taking place during his Balkan service, or he was, in Robert Rhodes James's lapidary phrases, "the worst intelli-gence officer in the world." Perhaps most damning 2 sorry catalogue of evasions, half-truths, downright lies and belated cor-rections has served as Mr. Waldheim's explanation of his conduct. The Austrian government should show that it takes the past seriously. Mr. Waldheim sought and won appointment as secretary-general of the United Nations, all the while methodically attempting to conceal his wartime activities. If he had not served in that office he would probably never have become president of Austria. His actions have embarrassed his fellow countrymen and tarnished Austria's image abroad. They are, too, the world's legitimate concern.

- The Independent (London).

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1958-1982

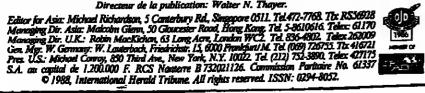
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OPINION



Arias: No Euphoria About a 'Big Responsibility'

S AN JOSE, Costa Rica — Presia sense of urgency now in pushing for the next steps in his Central Ameri-can peace plan. He rightly hailed the vote in the U.S. House of Representatives against aid for Nicaragua's contras as an "opportunity" and a "big responsibility for us" in Central America, not in itself decisive.

He said in an interview at his home here that he was "not pleased" with the response of Nicaragua's president, Daniel Ortega Saavedra, to the vote: "It was cold. Ortega said the war would continue, and nothing to stimulate the dialogue. He is wrong if he thinks it was a triumph for him. It was a triumph for the peace plan. "Those who voted [against aid] ex-pect him to choose now. The Sandmists

have to choose between a military and a democratic fight. They like to choose the military; that's what they do best. For a Marxist regime, democratization is their Achilles' heel, We must move rapidly now to a cease-fire, Nicara-

guans are dying every day."

Costa Rica's slight, 46-year-old president slumped in the red leather chair in his library as he analyzed the next steps in the difficult effort to move

By Flora Lewis

was no euphoria, no self-importance. He knows that the toughest part lies ahead. It is hard to tell whether he is an extraordinarily able political ne-gotiator who has been lucky in his timing, or a clever but impractical dreamer. Certainly he is a democrat in a region which, except in his own country, has known little but violence and authoritarianism.

But he seems to think that a moment has come in the region's turbulent history when there is a chance of moving on. So far he has maneuvered with great astuteness to maximize what opportunity exists, and he is clearly aware of the dangers. Mr. Arias said it was shocking to

him at the Central American summit meeting in January to hear the presidents of Nicaragua and El Salvador exchange threats to send troops into each other's countries if aid to domestic insurgents escalated. "That would spread the war into a general Central American war," Mr. Arias said. "It is much better to try to resolve the issues by dialogue." He does not seem to have any illusions about Sandinist intentions. His

the Sandinists would not give up power no matter what: "It's not surprising. It is the tradition of armies here that if they lose power in elections and don't like the government, they seize power back again. And these are not just mili-tary men, they are Communist military men. That is much more worrisome." The way out, he said, "is to organize people to prevent this, as in Argenti-

na. The attempted military coup there aroused the indignation of the whole world." Nicaragna "will be completely isolated if it doesn't ob-serve" the peace plan.

Another important advantage of the Hause vote, Mr. Arias said, is that it will now make clear that Nicaragua's economic collapse was not caused by the war but by gross San-

The plan, signed by the five Central American presidents in Guaternala in August, requires an end to foreign military aid in insurgents, but not to governments. There is no direct provision against continued Soviet bloc aid to Nicaragua. But, Mr. Arias pointed out, Moscow expressed support with-out conditions, "They've said 1,001 times they are for a political, diplo-

whether he had any at a from Mos-ow that it would had military ap-plies to the Sandinists. "That would have to be negotiated," he said, "but there would be no more grounds. Then we must seek limits on armed forces."

Costa Rica has abolished its army and has only police forces. President Arias is not such a visionary as to insist that the other countries do the same, but he insists that democracy — which obviously means getting ar-mies out of politics — "is the precon-dition for a durable peace."

His gamble is not so quixotic as may appear. He has seized a moment of international change and is trying ment is shifting to the Central Americans themselves the obligation for

cans themselves the obligation for their fate, and moving their quarrels from the use of force to politics. What if it doesn't work? What if there is cheating all over? Mr. Arias will say only that it "would violate the accord," but he has maneuvered carefully and thinks peace has a chance. Meanwhile, he takes a line from Ronald Reagan in dealing with Mikhail Gorbachev. "Trust and verify." he says with a tired smile. It's fy," he says with a tired smile. It's etter than futile killing.

in exploit it to promote durable change in the region. A major ele-

Central America's travail from fight-ing to diplomacy and politics. There response to Nicaragua's interior minis-ter. Tomás Borge Martinez, who said The New York Times. matic solution." He was evasive about

SEOUL—The inauguration of Roh Tae Woo as president is due on Feb. 25, and National Assembly elections are soon to follow. South Koreans are adjusting to a new political normality.

The government believes it can retain power indef.

By Edward W. Poitras

and encouraged the broadening of diplomatic and economic ties. But these gains are offset by the use of trade frictions as a nationalistic rallying point. The lack of national unity revealed in bitter re-The government believes it can retain power indef-initely by using political skill instead of brute force, and the opposition is in such disarray that it

cannot mount a serious challenge. Political normality has long meant dictatorial repression imposed on a resentful population by the military and ex-military cohorts. Today there is a standoff in which neither government nor opposition has the political strength for bold initiatives. Both still skirmish with destructive intent, but the old style of rule appears to be

mellowing into something more amiable.

Despite widespread anti-government feeling the presidential election was a debacle for the opposition forces, whose inept campaigns not only failed to present a single candidate but degenerated into internecine recriminations. Still, the government's candidate received less than 37 percent of the vote. So although Mr. Roh won, he has no real mandate, and the electorate has expressed

overwhelming disapproval of the ruling camp.

The assembly election probably will change the political situation very little. There may be a drop in support for the opposition. Many voters, especially the young, intellectuals and urban dwellers, will continue to support opposition candidates, but many who voted against Mr. Roh in the presidential election want to give him

reflected in the assembly elections Perhaps most important, these elections will put new faces before the public, especially from

the opposition camp. This testing of the waters will measure the impact of the candidates, build name recognition and sift the issues. The presidential campaign probably set back opposition politics at least five years, perhaps

more. Now that Kim Dae Jung and Kim Young Sam have lost credibility and must withdraw from the forefront, the opposition's task is to cultivate a new generation of opposition leaders.

The government and its Democratic Justice

Party, with the Liberal Democratic Party in Japan in mind, have a vision of remaining in power indefinitely through political management. But it is aware that this goal is no longer leasible under

the older pattern of military repression.

Sensing its new political ascendancy, the government is trying to build working coalitions with segments of the opposition. This will be especially important if the assembly elections divest the ruling party of its hitherto assured majority. The party will certainly also continue its strategy of

Beneath the new normality lurks fear about what happens after the Olympics. Will the goverament continue to present a soft populist image or revert to harsher habits? It still deploys a sizable police presence and threatens severe punshment for those who disturb social order.

During the transition ahead, it would he unfortunate if Washington were too quick to embrace in perpetuity a government gestated by the military without assurance that a truly viable opposition will be given breathing room. Too uncritical an alliance would undermine the hopes of democratic South Koreans by closing the door to the possibility of genuine, free palitical change. South Koreans desire and deserve a better political order. Americans should support their democratic yearnings.

trying to divide the opposition by fomenting and exacerbating the opposition's intramural conflicts.

The impending Olympic Games in Seoul have put a damper on visible human rights violatious

For South Korea, a New Pattern of the Same Cloth

gional divisiveness in the presidential election tempts the government to promote solidarity by cultivating fear of friend and foe alike. Thus, U.S. pressure in the trade arena is an issue made to order for the government party, since this distracts attention from domestic problems and provides an external target for lingering dissatisfaction.

For America, 'Debtor Status' Isn't the Problem

WASHINGTON — Has the in-vestment banker Felix Rohatyn, a possible Democratic secretary of the Treasury, been in outer space? Writing in The New York Review of Books, he says that the United States has lost its economic independence because it has become the world's

shed. U.S. economic independence has been eroding for decades. Remember the gas lines of the 1970s? America still imports two-fifths of its oil. U.S. farmers and manufacturers depend heavily on overseas markets. What is generally meant by the United States becoming a debtor na-tion is that the huge U.S. trade deficits are causing foreigners to hold more dollars than they owe Ameri-

cans. But comparisons with Third World debtors are strained. Mexico suffers as a debtor because it owes dollars to foreign banks that can be repaid only by earning the dollars through exports. That situation does not apply to the United States, because the dollar is the majnr international currency. America can service its debts and pay for its im-

ports with its own currency.

A more plausible threat to American living standards is a depreciating dollar. If foreigners dn not want to hold dollars, they can sell them the surement and meaning of America's for yen. Deutsche marks ar ather currencies. U.S. exports would become cheaper while imports became deed, the dollar's 45 percent decline

By Robert J. Samuelson

future living standards. The gross na-tional product totals \$4.5 trillion. On paper. America could end trade defi-cts by expering the equivalent of two years' productivity gains. Of course, the trade deficit will not

drop so mechanically. Any change will take longer. But ending trade deficits will not by itself impoverish Americans. If productivity gains continue a big if - few will notice a change.

Contrary to popular wisdom, Americans have been spending more abroad than they have earned for decades. Until the 1970s, excess spending went for military programs, foreign aid and overseas investment

Now the excess is going for imports.

In general, the world welcomed the
dollar outflows. Other countries accepted dollars in finance their trade; multinational companies used dollars to expand; wealthy individuals made dollar investments as a hedge against the instability of their currencies. But when dollar outflows became too great, financial crises resulted.

status as an international debtor. The Commerce Department's estimate of America's net warldwide investment more expensive. Americans would -a negative \$264 billion in 1986 and sell more abroad and buy less. In- perhaps \$400 billion now — is rife with statistical flaws. Nor does this since early 1985 bas already started figure include many dollars borrowed to reduce the U.S. trade deficit. But and lent in Eurocurrency markets. the change hardly portends a col-lapse of American living standards. Those could raise the total by bun-dreds of billions of dollars. But trying a stable dollar may be impossible

What primarily raises living stan-dards is increased productivity. This means that eliminating U.S. trade deficits represents a small burden on What is also clear, however, is that the world is now being flooded with too many dollars. The greatest dan-

ger is another crisis of confidence. A that from the donar could cause a sharp depreciation, which might hurt both the United States and other economies. Higher import prices could raise inflation, triggering an American recession that would spread to other countries.

Mr. Rohatyn wants to restore U.S. economic "independence." The phrase is meaningless. The United States cannot extricate itself from the world economy. Consider the present predicament. What is needed now is stronger economic growth in other countries, allowing the United States to continue an export-led expansion. This shift would slow the outflow of dollars and avert a global recession. Some economists argue that the United States ultimately will need a trade surplus in stop the dallar outflow and pay interest on existing dolhar investments. If so, a trade surplus would not hobble American living standards. A surplus of \$75 billion (equal to another year's productivity

growth) would service a foreign debt of \$500 billion in \$1 trillion. Furthermore, it is unclear that a surplus is necessary. A growing world economy would still need mare dol-lars. A modest deficit in the American balance of payments is one way of providing them. The paradox is this: An expanding world economy

needs a reasonably stable dollar, but

without an expanding world economy.

Violent exchange-rate movements need to be tempered. One way is to control inflation, which affects confidence in the currency. Other needed steps are not so clear. No one fully understands the quirks of the foreign exchange markets. But America can-

not solve these problems alone.

The quest for 'independence' is a fantasy. The real problem is finding ways to advance U.S. national interests in an interdependent world.

The Washington Post.

The Washington Post.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1888: Pitiful Heroines LONDON - Probably no exhibition

of pictures could be more disappointing than the Graphic gallery of Shakespearian heromes. Mr. Calderon has chosen Juliet. His work might represent any moonstruck maiden in a latterday novel. But how to describe the inapritude of Mr. Waterhouse's "Cleopatra," the fatuous bathos of Mr. Marcus Stone's "Ophelia," or the mysterious inefficiency of Mr. Alma
Tadema's "Portia"? They make one
at once despair of British art, and
wonder what Shakespeare would feel could he discover what the Royal Academicians see in his works.

18, 1912, but perished on the return journey. After reaching the Pole they struggled for some two months to get back to the "One Ton Depo" which they had established 150 miles north, but one by one they died on the way. The news of the tragedy comes from the Terra Nova, which arrived at Christchurch, New Zealand, with the remainder of the ill-fated expedition.

1938: En Route to Meeca

AMMAN, Transjordania — The "Good Neighbor" treaty between King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia and Emir Abdullah of Transjordania has been renewed for another year, in time to assure renewed property progress of Academicians see in his works.

1913: Antarctic Tragedy

LONDON — The tragic news

LONDON — The tragic news

The pilgrimage is at its height in Feb.

Tragedy

The pilgrimage is at its height in Feb. reached London yesterday [Feb. 10] that Captain Robert Falcon Scott, the leader of the British Antarctic Under their agreement, the two Mon-

A NNABA, Algeria — It is a cold-laugh now, completely discon-nected from humor or sympathy. Be-hind this shield of derisive languter, a very different Moammar Gadhafi dismisses questions he considers ri-diculous, illogical or extraneous to the perfect world he says he has creat-ed in Libra. His gives are sunken, bised in Libya. His eyes are sunken, his face lined and darker, all of the onceyouthful allure gone.

An exasperated sigh rises when he is asked bow he came to go to war with the United States. It is all the

Just What He See

with the United States. It is all the fault of the Jews, he explains. His interpreter, a diplomat, seeks to soften this remark by substituting the word Zionists in English.

Jews, Colonel Gadhafi insists in Arabic. American Jews, he specifies. American Jews, says the interpreter focused all their pressure on the American administration to the against him because he supports the Palestinian people. Palestinian people.
That is how I came to know that
Colonel Gadhafi has been haustang

He Seems

By Jim Hoagland

up his English if not his humanitar in in English is not as instantial innism. At another point in an interview this week in Annaba, he made a distinction for his interpreter between "concentrated in" and manifested in" in English. fested in" in English.

Fifteen years ago, in my first interview with him, such linguistic subtleties were not within ins reach. Then he

langhed in a manner suggesting spon-taneity, even if challenged as he out-lined his plans to remake the world. Americans dehated then if he was crazy like a fox, or just crazy. He was a fresh-faced gunslinger, eathraling his-nation by challenging the mighiest nation in the world to a shoot-out over its Middle East policy. His hands were bloody, but he had not yet embarked

on total support for terrorism.

At that time, Colonel Gadhafi recalled this week, he was against some some of them publicly. But after that, he said, he found himself account to be a friend of Moscow to face up to what he called continuous U.S. aggression against Libya. In this case, he said, the Soviet Union won and America lost.

Some loss. It was in fact his sheltering of Palestinians who plotted the murder of two U.S. diplomats in Khartoum in 1973 that ended chances of a nonhostile relationship.

Colonel Gadhafi set out on a course that transformed him into a cartoon character instead of a national leader. wearing for Americans the blackest of hats. His defeats and his uncontrollable rage rendered pointless the debate about the proportions of comming and craziness in his acts and words.

He has not just been overtaken by events but backed into a corner by them. His unity projects with other countries have collapsed. Terrorist raids have turned the world against the Palestinian groups he supports. A Palestinian revolt burns in Gaza and the

West Bank, but he has no role in it. The approaching end of the Reagan. years makes him seem even more to be y tender's man. What will the flake

do without the mad dog?
As the colonel noted during our 90minute conversation, Ronald Rea-gan's exaggerated and inconsistent attention to Libya helped keep the spotlight on the "brother colonel" (his preferred title). He kept his starring role thanks to Mr. Reagan's script.

It now appears that it was Colonel

Gadhafi's weaker air defenses that made Libya the only target for U.S. retaliation after the terrorist bombing of the La Belle discotheque in West Berlin, Evidence continues to accumulate that Syrian agents were at least as deeply involved in the blast as were the Libyans, who may have been caught taking more credit than they deserved. Given Syria's strong air defenses, Colonel Gadhafi was the perfect vil-lain, weak, marginal and despicable. Even now, in contrast to the continuing heavy U.S. campaign to keep him in quarantine, the State Department's top-ranking Middle East expert, Richard Murphy, has been in Damascus

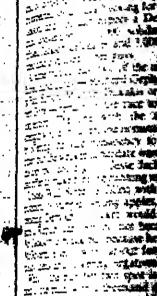
this week meeting Syrian officials.

The distinction that U.S. policymakers are making between Libya and Syria on the La Belle bombing may he nothing more than realpolitik. But it smacks of attempting to manipulate evil in the cause of some larger good. It is a policy that resembles in that sense the lmbris of the decision to ship arms to the ayatollahs.

Colonel Gadhaff deserves no symi-

pathy, and no benefit of the doubt. He is what Americans think he is: The best way to give him a new lease on life is to continue to example his importance and intentions, as the Reagan White House did. The next administration in Washington should ~ avoid such contortions.

expedition, and four of his comrades perished nearly a year ago. They reached the South Pole on January check the nomads in their domains.



benn - Sandinista

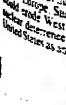
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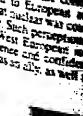
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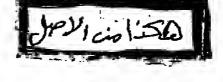
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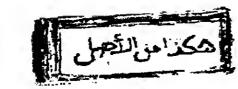
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The state of the s









Gadhafi; ust What Ie Seems

By Jim Hoagland NABA, Algeria—It is a color angle now, completely disonate from humor or sympathy, he his shield of deriswe language, and different Meanurar Gallati sees questions he consider a sus, allogical or extraneous reflect world he says he has one Libya. His eyes are sunten is med and darker are sunten is Libya. His eyes are sunten in med and darker, all of the one ful allure gone. ful allure gone.

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stimin peculise as support to stiminal people, stiminal people, sat is how I came to know to sat is how I came to know the sat is m. At another point in an an this week in Annaba, he make nction for his interprete he concentrated in and and d in" in English. freez years ago, in my first me with him, such linguistic sale, were not within his reach. That

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The File of Transions

The F

Revenge of the Reverends: Jesse and Pat Spell Trouble

By William Safire

W ASHINGTON — Pray for the Republic, the ministers are coming!
The big Democratic winner in the Iowa caucuses is the Reverend Jesse Jackson. With more than 10 percent of the total delegates in caucuses where only 3 percent of the participants were black, be demonstrated that his anti-establish-

demonstrated that his anti-establishment appeal goes beyond color lines.
For every black who voted for him, three
whites were willing to stand up publicly
and be counted in his support.

Consider the first implication of that:
if he repeats that kind of showing in
New Hampshire, we will all be forced to
realize that Mr. Jackson's white support
in Iowa was not a fluke. He will cease to



be patronized as a "factor" and will be

seen as The Democratic Problem. Here is the party's problem: Add that kind of consistent white percentage to the expected solid black backing for Mr. Jackson, and you can expect a Democratic convention of 1,000 solidarity-infused Jackson delegates and 3,000 distinct of the point out that Ronald Reagan lost in lowa in 1980 and the expected solidarity-infused Jackson delegates and 3,000 distinct out to the point, he will recall how the Washington Redskins lost in the first quarter to the Denorer Broncos before presided each configuration.

vided and confused other goys.

Assume that at least two of the mordained candidates — Richard Gephardt or Paul Simon, Michael Dukakis or Albert Gore - remain in the race to the convention. The one with the most strength would try to get the nomination by offering the vice presidency to the other; but the weaker candidate wanting the top spot could go to Jesse Jackson and offer to make him the running mate.

Unless Wall Street is filled with the pushcarts of yuppies selling apples, the resulting Democratic ticket would ensure a Republican victory, not because Mr. Jarkson is black burt-because he is a McGowernite lefty with fear-ant fear-ant. McGovernite lefty with far-out foreign policy ideas and towering negatives. What if the number two spot is de-nied to the man with a thousand dele-

gates? The rejection of a man with no experience in governing, and an organi-zation vulnerable to investigation, would be misinterpreted as racist, and the Democratic Party's most dependable supporters would desert in droves.

To take the focus off Mr. Jackson at the Atlanta convention, the Democrats would probably try to go outside the field for a candidate, perhaps to the untested Mario Cuomo, who would then

take a conservative running mate.
That is your problem. Democrats.
The Republicans' problem is the other big winner in Iowa, Pat Robertson, who excoriated NBC's Tom Brokaw for religious bigory because the newscaster account of the property of the newscaster account of the newsc curately referred to him as a former relevision evangelist. (The Nonreverend Robertson insists on "Christian broad-caster." The difference requires exegesis

rarely found in political commentary.) The religious right did its congrega-tional thing in the caucus system, which lends itself to penetration by militant minorities, but it is hard to believe Mr. Robertson will run up anywhere near his
25 percent share of fowa delegates in
states that hold broad-based primaries.
If I am correct, if the "value voters"

turned out by television tub-thu amount to no more than 10 percent of the delegates at the Republican convention, then Mr. Robertson will not be the vice dential threat to the Republican icket that Mr. Jackson will be to the Democrats. Instead, the ever-smiling Pat will receive a 27-minute spontaneous demonstration and the party will give him every denunciation of sin he wants in a hellfire-and-brimstone platform.

I think the minister has peaked al-

ready, by succeeding in scrambling the Republican race in its first week. Certainly he has provided the former

front-runner. George Bush, with a character-building experience. The vice

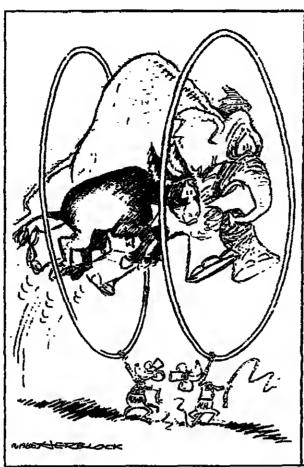
before roaring back in the second.

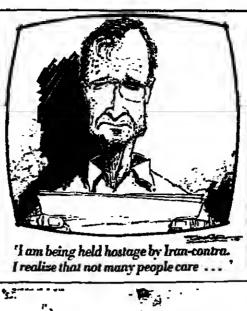
But Mr. Bush is staggered; we will see quickly how much of his support is personal and bow much is the perception of inevitability, Pro-Reagan New Hampshire ain't anti-Reagan Iowa, but the big undecided vote is not likely to break the way the already-decided has. On the contrary, undecided voters are likely to break toward Bob Dole, whose steady Iowa support was not affected by

Thus has this campaign begun as a series titled "Yes, Ministers," but while Pat will remain n factor, Jesse may become a fact. This campaign is be-coming more interesting than most. To paraphrase the poet extolling the

exhilaration of a revolutionary era: Bliss is it in these primaries to be alive, but to be a pundit is very Heaven! The New York Times.

OPINION







The Quadrennial Carnival Is Bad for the Cornfields

ASPINOTION—More than 3,000 ported by Candidates, which interpreters trampled one another on Iowa's frozen cornfields. So many satellite dishes beamed so much garbage that if some intelligence ever traps it out there in intergalactic space, it will assume that Americans were Maydaying a disaster.

Not since Super Bowl XXII on the last day of January — roughly an eon, the last day of January — roughly an eon, Chicago's mayor, Richard Daley, for the Chicago's mayor, Richard Daley, for the

MEANWHILE

by Global Village standard time - has so much been gushed about so little.

Back in the days before indoor plumbing, when I began covering presidential politics, a cadre of four reporters, plus AP and UPf stringers along the way, dealt with a comparable event, the 1956 Minnesota primary in which Estes Kefauver upset Adlai Stevenson.

Mr. Kefauver was the first politician

Mr. Kefauver was the first politician raised to stardom by television: He caught America's fancy in televised hearrangen America's larkey in televised hearings on organized crime. Like most pioneers, he didn't profit, which was probably a blessing. In 1952 and '56, he won most of the primaries — which were accurately derided by Harry Truman as "not worth spit" — but was shut out by party satraps who picked Mr. Stevenson. Now the parties are fragile shells sup-

W ASHINGTON — More than 3,000 ported by candidates, whom they black-reporters trampled one another on lowa's frezen cornfields. So many satelite dishes beamed so much garbage that voters, and left them mere den mothers

Chicago's mayor, Richard Daley, for the nomination, ft came of age with George McGovern in '72 and Jimmy Carter four years later, he "won" lows with a stealthy organizing campaign. Actually, be ran well behind "uncommitted," but "uncommitted" does not televise well, so Mr. Carter was the media victor.

His triumph could well bave been wasted, however. The media had paid little attention in '72 when Mr. McGovern did a similar Iowa number on Ed Muskie. But Carter's press aide, Jodie Powell, had a different idea. He flew his boss to New York on caucus day and offered him to the television networks. The next morning, Mr. Carter's toothy grin lighted all three breakfast talk shows. The rest is history, for Mr. Carter and for the caucuses.

There is a lot to be said for popularizing the nominating process, despite nostalgic pundits who romanticize the notion of reprivatizing it under party
bosses. Elites are anything but immune
to power corruption. But the obscene
extravaganza that has mushroomed
around lowa and New Hampshire is and managed an amazing transformation of charac- madness, bound to collapse under its weight if not its absurdity.

Having managed that feat, it should be easier for you would need to guarantee some free television time to candidates who esnanza of public airways without requiring some patriotic service as compengators, would be especially useful.

accident, misguided reform and technological revolution. Neither the nominees nor the presidents with whom it has saddled the United States since the '60s recommend it in the slightest. The nation that invented buttered popcorn can surely think of a better system.

Cox News Service.

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the return of unsolicited munuscripts.

Some Messages Will Need to Change in New Hampshire

MANCHESTER, New Hampshire — A useful way of analyzing the situation of the 13 American presidential hopefuls, in their passage from Inwa to New Hampsbire, is to ask which of them must now change their messages and which need not bother. That perspective provides a different lineup of winners and losers than did the lowa results.

To dispose of the easiest questions first, the quartet of "formers" — former Senator Gary Hart, Democrat; former Governors Bruce Babbitt, Democrat, and Pierre (Pete) du Pont, Republican; and former Secretary of State Alexander Haig, Republican —do not have to do a thing. As weak finishers in lowa, with no better prospects in New Hampshire and no funds to sustain their campaigns into March, they can say whatever they like for the next few days, because it will not make much difference.

Nor do the two reverends need to change their scripts. Pat Robertson, Republican, and Jesse Jackson, Democrat, both did well in activating constituencies in lowa while erasing some of the tinge of extremism from their images. In some ways, Mr. Jackson's fourth-place finish in the Democratic race, in a state with very few blacks, was more striking than Mr. Robertson's more publicized feat of finishing second in the Republican contest with the available fundamentalist votes. Both are pointed South for the March 8 "Super Tuesday" contests and both clearly will be major factors there.

Two others who do not have to change their scripts are Senators Bob Dole, the winner of the Republican primary, and Albert Gore Jr., the last-place finisher among the Democrats, Mr. Dole's victory was not just a gesture to a Kansas neighbor. He has become the best of the Republican campaigners, perhaps the only one consistently offering a fairly full, if self-flattering, picture of himself and of his approach to the presidenBy David S. Broder

cy and some of the nation's major issues. For a man with major insecurities as a presidential candidate, fowa had to be a huge confidence-builder. And a confident Mr. Dole will be a formidable contender. Mr. Gore did the opposite, avoiding lowa entirely, and he will be only a blip on the New Hampshire screen.

The Tennesseean can take comfort from the fact that New Hampshire is likely to reshuffle the order of finish among the closely hunched top Democratic candidates in lowa — Representative Richard Gephardt, Senator Paul Simon and Governor Michael Dukakis - and thus deny any one of them great momentum coming into the South on March 8, But Mr, Gore has left himself only one shot at getting into the race.

Two candidates who probably cannot change their messages, even if they wanted to, are Mr. Simon, the Illinois Democrat, and Representative Jack Kemp, the New York Republican. Mr. Kemp has been moving up in New Hampshire by arguing that be, unlike Vice President George Bush and Mr. Dole, would not reduce Social Security benefits, raise taxes or trim a dollar from defense. Voodoo economies is still his religion. His financial plight requires that be beat Mr. Robertson for third in New Hampshire, which he should be able to do, and crowd at least one of the two favorites, which may be harder.

Mr. Simon's old-time Democratic religion has won

him a following in New Hampshire, and he would jeopardize it if he changed tone at all. But he cannot survive another beating by Mr. Gephardt, and he is in danger of getting one. As for Mr. Gephardt, he developed into the best Democratic stump speaker except Mr. Jackson during the final month in lowa,

ter and message. Somehow the consummate congressional insider was able to fly a planeload of fellow congressmen and business lobbyists to Des Moines to endorse him and still present himself to voters as a scourge of corporate America and the establishment.

There is no way to ration media coverage, but regional primaries could distourned to endorse him and still present himself to voters as a lute the carnival and restore a modicum of perspective. To keep costs in line,

him to turn back to his true self — a moderate Democrat with strong back-room negotiating skills tablish bona fides with petitions or as the climate of New Hampshire and the South similar validators. There is no reason to dictates. But his rivals may oo longer be as patient award private entrepreneurs the boabout his flip-flops as they were in lowa. As for Mr. Dukakis, it would take a major blunder

for hird to lose New Hampshire to u divided opposi-tion, but his message problems are real. He has yet to candidates, minus anchors and interrotion, but his message problems are real. He has yet to find a way to communicate the genuine passion be feels about the stagnant parts of nrban America and the people trapped in them. And his approach to sacrosance. It mutated out of historical foreign policy comes so close to renouncing the unilateral use of power to protect national interests, while relying on international covenants and organizations that have looked futile for 40 years, that it sometimes sounds as if the ghost of Eleanor Roosevelt had taken control of his body. But such problems seem minor compared to those

the Republican front-runner, Mr. Bush. Eight years ago be came into New Hampshire as the winner of lowa, and lost because be had nothing of substance to say to the people. This year be comes in as the loser in Iowa, and he still has oothing of substance to say. Loyalty to Ronald Reagan and n vague commitment to be "the education president" will help, but they are not enough to sustain him for long. He needs to think about why he wants to be president - and let the voters in on the secret. The Washington Post.

A Message from the International Herald Tribune

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Moscow's Sandinists but not Washington's Contras?

It was with dismay and disgust that f read "Nicaragua: The Dynamics of Change Must Prevail," by Carlos Fuentes (Opinion, Feb. 1), a sometime novelist and now professor of Latin American Studies at Harvard University. It is precisely such ciaptrap that gives universities and academics a bad name. He presents the fantasy of the Sandinists as a group of moderates, devoted to democracy and the welfare of the people; it is only the villainous Reagan administration that prevents these demo-cratic benefactors from fulfilling their dream. He pictures them as centrists, caught between extreme right and extreme left. Nothing could be further from the truth.

All the evidence indicates that President Daniel Ortega Saavedra is a devout Comminist who considers his government an appendage of the Soviet Union and dedicated to implementing its foreign policy, which is to destabilize governments in the Western Hemisphere. To this end, the Sandmists perform under the guidance of a host of Soviet and Cuban advisers and transport arms to lefust guerrillas. It should be noted that a Communist Nicaragua poses no threat to the United States, but as a Soviet stooge it is a danger not only to the United States but to the entire Western Hemisphere.

Mr. Fuentes obviously views life through rose-colored glasses. His stanted blatherings should cause Harvard to reconsider whether his further employment is in the best interests of the student body. This learned scholar owes his position to a newly created disci-pline foisted upon Harvard by the clamor-ings of a strident Latin American lobby. Naturally he would parrot their official line Militant minorities move against the weakest link in society: the universities, notorious for their lack of intestinal fortitude. SAMUEL J. GORDEN.

Tom Wicker wrote with reason and cour-

age in calling for an end to all U.S. aid to the contras ("Washington Has No Right to Keep Up Contra Aid," Feb. 2). Those who seek to tinguish between "nonlethal" and military assistance for U.S.-supported guerrillas are playing lethal word games with their constituencies. This is as true in the shameful support for UNITA, the South Africanbacked guerrillas in Angola, as it is for contra aid in Central America.

f call upon my country to engage in mutually respectful diplomatic relations with the sovereign governments of both Angola and Nicaragua, and to cease all aid to their weak, local guerrilla movements. MARGARET WARD.

Bielefeld, West Germany.

Now that the Sandinists' comrades in the Democratic Party have once again spurned the freedom fighters in Nicaragua, can we at least expect the Sandinists' comrades in the media to stop calling the guerrillas the "U.S.-supported" contras?

Brasschaat, Belgium.



Washington 42, Contras 10

to General Zia's justice, but hardly does it fit their successor as Pakistan's president.

The United States has gone through contortions to make concessions to General Zia because he is advancing U.S. foreign interests by helping the Afghan resistance. Those concessions may come home to haunt Americans when Pakistan possesses a workable "Islamie" atom bomb.

f agree with Mr. Rosenthal that the Af-

infidel invaders, little about Marx.

Mobile, Alabama.

evidence of that country's nuclear program makes one wonder if the U.S. law prohibiting direct assistance to any country receiving unsafeguarded nuclear enrichment or reprocessing equipment applies to Pakistan.

seas primary candidates were committed to him — far from a majority.

These figures highlight the failure of presidential candidates to reach overseas voters at this stage of the campaign, while serving to confuse the real picture.

field and will lead to a consensus that will Democrats overseas behind one of the well-qualified men who are running. ALFRED E. DAVIDSON.

Don't Tax Retirees Further

Regarding "A Changing Soviet Union Will Mean a Changed World" (Opinion, Feb. 2) by Edson W. Spencer:

f was in full agreement with Mr. Spencer until his last paragraph. It is fine to increase taxes, including (what a great idea) a debtreduction surtax; this puts the burden mainly on those who are active taxpayers. But I say n big "no" to taxing further and in uncertain ways those who have taken their reward for a lifetime of work: retirees.

Those of us who have retired, or are close

ed by their fortunes and by their stock options. They would not be affected by the proposed "limited entitlement programs, out those who have worked under them for a lifetime would be. Should retirees submit to the indignities of standing in line before some government functionary, papers in hand, to prove their "needs"? How would Mr. Spencer like to have to prove his needs before enjoying his comfortable retirement? And who determines "needs"? To each according to his needs is the Communist

credo, and it simply does not work. There are probably 30 million American retirees. They would vote against facile solutions which would only favor the more fortunate segment of the population and would do little for debt reduction.

Of Meese and 'Mild Sleaze'

What a cautionary tale William Safire what is "not any more than mild sleaze"?

What Was That Advice Agin?

f was most surprised to read that Mr. Murray encouraged Miss Courtney never to use the word "whom," instead of suggesting that she learn the rules of grammar, the foundation of clear and correct communica-

Some Type A's Like Yoga

study, chooses to denigrate those with "bent minds" who find it useful to pursue what he terms "mellowness training. As a professional musician who has re-

cently come off three different tours that included France, Japan the United States and Europe agaio to four mooths, my Type A but unhostile personality did help me to survive, but that is not all. With time changes, jet lag, lack of sleep, dietary changes, stage fright, rehearsals and fre-quent flight cancellations, there is much to rattle the nerves and dissipate one's energy. Fortunately, early in my musical training I was introduced to yoga by a wellknown jazz singer, thanks to whom I am able to do a few exercises before a show, in any botel room or theater, which help me gather this nervous energy and put it to a more creative and productive use. It also

which serve as a sort of "downtime," withdoned, out which one loses the ability to think clearly, sleep well and operate efficiently.

NOTES ON A CENTURY

What Do Trib Readers Have in Common? They're Well-Traveled, Well-Off... And Very Well-Read

By Virginia Vittoz Not long ago, the Inter-national Herald Tribune's marketing department was asked to come up with a definition of the "average" IHT reader.

and staff set to work with a will. They had plenty of data to work with — the Trib has been doing extensive readership surveys for 20 years.

Soon, the picture of a typical reader began to emerge. But so did contradictions. First of all, the Average Reader, strictly speaking, had

to be a man - research declares that BI percent of IHT buyers are male. But that figure doesn't take into account the many women who read the IHT after - or before — their husbands. And another question:

How old a reader? The average reader's age is 44, but averages can be misleading and should not obscure the importance of all those junior executives, university students and retired readers. One reader trait gave the

marketeers no problem. The IHT reader is well-educated: 85 percent are university graduates and nearly 50 percent have graduate degrees. And he tends to be finan-

cially comfortable. The average family income is \$82,700. the average personal net worth is \$317,600, and one in ten are millionaires, as measured in U.S. dollars. Bur again, it would be a mistake to ignore the diversity of the audience. And so it went, through

the gamur of statistics. After a couple of weeks of trying to bully his computer into producing something signifi-cant, the research chief threw up his hands in despair and the search for the typical IHT reader was put aside. But never fully aban-

Because a lor is known about our readers. And even dience,

though they may live on opposite sides of the globe, they often have more in common than people who live on opposite sides of, say, a single street in Paris or London or Tokyo. Frequently, they have The marketing director similar educational backgrounds, interests and tastes. They shop at the same kind

> sort of lifestyle. In the words of Marshall McLuhan, they constitute a "global village," or at least one well-to-do suburb of it.

> of shops and pursue the same

Though many IHT readers who are intensely interested in world news have spent their lives in the place of their birth, many others have enjoyed, or at least patiently endured, a great deal of sumulating upheaval. As one person put it,

"their home towns are a little bit of a lor of places." Many of these readers are today's "expars," not in the sense of permanent expatriare exile but in the meaning of extended horizons and

participation, even temporarily, in a larger world. Every IHT survey shows that readers of this newspaper, residents of some 164 countries, represent virtually every nationality on earth.

Many are persons who have learned English as a second language, and who originally chose to read the Herald Tribune to help improve their English or because English was easier for them than the language of the country in which they found themselves. They often became regular readers: subscription lists show them changing cities, countries, even continents - yet always staying in touch with the

When James Gordon Bennert Jr. launched this publication in 1887, he called it "a village newspaper," because even then it was produced for a highly select au-

Though extensive world news coverage was already a priority, the paper in its early years was oriented to a social elite, covering the comings and goings of the cosmopoliran movers and shakers. Readers today, however, even among what may now constitute the leisure class. are far less leisurely than they once were. Yet these are the very people who for business and professional reasons

must read widely and wisely. For these readers, and others, the IHT's ream of experienced editors, who receive an average of 3 million words of computerized information each day, condense this bewildering array into only one percent of that total.

What readers get when they receive the IHT is thus, among other things, the expert judgment of a group of skilled journalists as to just what part of the available information deserves their attention.

We feel that good newspapers in this day and age must compete effectively for the time of busy readers and can do this best by selecting and presenting the most important and useful news in a manner which is both com-

prehensive and efficient, "Compact" is the one adiective most often used by our readers to describe the paper's particular appeal to them - though always with the stipulation that the compactness by itself would mean very little if the information presented was not also responsible and repre-SCOREARING.

As it enters its second cen-

tury, the IHT retains its aura of a "village newspaper." But now, the village has gone global

This is the 46th in a series of messages about the IHT.

Differences on Deterrence

Regarding "Deterrence Policy: A Europeon Response" (Opinion, Feb. 4):

The "European" response of Michael Howard, Karl Kaiser and François de Rose to the Pentagon report "Discriminate Deterrence" makes some well-founded criticisms regarding the report's implied disparagement of Western Europe's strategic relevance in 2010 and its recommendations on conventional deterrence and counteroffensive strategy. But their commentary on the passages concerning nuclear deterrence in Europe illustrates some deep and potentially dangerous divergences in European

and U.S. views on this subject. The writers are most concerned by the report's assertion that the alliance should threaten to use nuclear weapons not as a link to a wider and more devastating war — although the risk of further escalation would still be there — but mainly as an instrument for denying success to the in-vading Soviet forces." That assertion, they argue, could undermine "the most important basis of alliance: the community of risk," and lead to European and Soviet perceptions that nuclear war could be himited to Europe. Such perceptions, in turn, would crode West European support for nuclear deterrence and confidence in the

age Soviet confidence that aggression copardy. This view is overstated.

As long as U.S. troops and their families are based on West European soil, and as long as NATO's doctrine of flexible response continues to contemporary of a U.S. nuclear weapons in the event of a Warsaw Pact attack, America shares risk with its NATO allies. No conflict could take place between NATO and the Warsaw Pact without endangering American lives and interests. The report does not advocate

eliminating either of these commitments.

Further, no change in U.S. strategy should give anyone confidence that a nuclear war could be limited to Europe. Aside from the risk of escalation inherent in any use of nuclear weapons - which the report acknowledges - the British and French independent nuclear deterrents guarantee that destruction could be carried to the Soviet borneland regardless of U.S. and Soviet strategies and intentions.

London. Concessions to Pakistan

A.M. Rosenthal (Opinion, Jan. 16) sees Mohammed Zia ul-Haq as a key player "presiding over a movement toward politi-

TIM ZIMMERMANN.

fit Mohammed Ayub Khan, or possibly even Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, who lost his head

ghan resistance fighter probably will not lay down his arms while there is a Soviet soldier on his soil. But, like General Zia, I wonder if this fierce enmity would extend to Afghan Communist functionaries, as

Mr. Rosenthal contends. The resistance did not start resisting until Soviet soldiers intervened, even though there were Afghan Communist officials ruling in Kabul well before the foreign inter-vention. The key word here is "foreign." The Moslem tribal warrior knows all about

RICHARD PATRICK WILSON.

The continuing reluctance of Congress to cut off aid to Pakistan despite overwhelming

Birmingham, England.

Primary Confusion Abroad The report "42 Seek to Be Delegates for Democrats Abroad" (Jan. 29) showed active interest in the forthcoming Democratic primary abroad, but the small print was not so cheerful. Only one presidential candidate had more than one overseas primary candidate committed to him (Michael S. Dukakis, with four). An ambitious Democrat living abroad threw his hat into the presidential ring and claimed that 15 over-

The coming primaries in the United States will fulfill their function of narrowing the

to it, have earned our "entitlements" and have planned on them. Those whose career and financial achievements stand high above the average, such as Mr. Spencer, are United States as an ally, as well as encour- cal freedom. That description would better entitled to the security and comfort provid-

R. PANIELLO.

spins in "This Pipeline Story Begins to Re-semble a Witch-Hunt" (Feb. 4). Does be really believe that sly blame-throwing on the State Department can clarify the murky waters around Attorney General Edwin Messe? The writer's protective instinct for the Justice Department is touching, but could he please define more exactly just

BARRY CURRAN

Regarding Joe Murray's "A Column of Per-sonal Communication" (Meanwhile, Feb. 3):

tion. Why is incorrect spelling unforgivable but incorrect grammar advisable? ANDREW SADLER

In his opinion column on Type A person-alities (Jan. 28), Charles Krauthammer, rather than properly interpreting a scientific

enables me to remain in good health at these physically demanding times. Many Type A's have such activities,

MONIQUE MATHESON.

Southeast Asia States Crack Down on Christian Churches

By Michael Richardson

SINGAPORE — Christian groups in Southeast Asia, particularly the Roman Catholic Church, have come under increasing official scrutiny for allegedly allowing personnel, funds and organizasupport of Communist-led movements.

In the Philippines, Singapore and Malaysia, a crackdown has led to closure of

some bodies affiliated to Christian churches and to the arrest of clergy and Analysts say that actions taken against

radicals and government critics in Christian organizations have intensified debate over the role of the church in Asian countries where armed insurgents are ac-tive or where different religions are in a state of uneasy coexistence.

Debate centers on whether Christian groups should become involved in political action to change society on such is-sues as human rights, poverty and social

Analysts say that in the Philippines. Asia's only predominantly Christian nation, and in Singapore, there has been a reassertion of conservative control of the Catholic church following criticism of

growing political activism.

Cardinal Jaime L. Sin, the Catholic archbishop of Manila, said last week that

U.S. Says

Soviets Ease

Rights Curbs

By John M. Goshko

rights official said Wednesday.

Union "the leading Leninist state,"

commitments to psychiatric insti-tutions for political reasons.

There's somewhat greater freedom

of expression. But a good deal of repression continues."

the situation by saying, "The

need to see what 1988 will bring."

rights violator in the world."

He cited "another year of dismal

racial repression" by the white-mi-

nority government in South Africa.

rays of hope there within the last

"We are certainly not seeing any

He cited improvements in parts

on political grounds," in Hungary

Regarding Communist countries

and in East Germany.

Mr. Schifter said:

a conference of bishops in the Philippines had decided to disband the church's National Secretariat for Social Action after it was found to be "highly infiltrated" by leftists who channeled money to Communist guerrillas.

He said that this money amounted to millions of American dollars a year. "We are now cleaning our ranks," Cardinal Sin added.

Bishop Francisco Claver, who heads a revamped social action secretariat under tighter control of the bishops, said that money from Europe, the United States and Australia would no longer be passed

on to nonchurch groups.

Cardinal Sin has said that many priests and nuns "joined hands" with the Communists during the repressive regime of former President Ferdinand E. Marcos. However, they had been ordered to

end all involvement with the insurgents because democratie rule had been restored under President Corazon C.

In January 1987, Catholic bishops in the Philippines issued a statement asserting that it was "inconsistent with the gospel values for lay faithful, priests, reli-gious brothers and sisters, seminarians and church workers to support or join organizations or movements that espouse violence as the road to social transformaPaul II had written to the bishops instructing them that the church in the Philippines should avoid direct participa-

The Catholic church claims the allegiance of 85 percent of the 55 million population of the Philippines.

In Singapore, Christians make up 12 percent of the 2,6 million population

Debate centers on whether Christian groups should become involved in political action.

while in Malaysia they form 7 percent of 15 million. Among Christians in both countries, Catholics are one of the largest

In December, the Singapore govern-ment closed the office of the Christian Conference of Asia and expelled its for-

eign executive officers.

The conference is a social action arm of 113 Protestant member councils and churches in 17 Asian countries.

Ministry of Home Affairs charged that the conference had been using Smeapore as a base to aid pro-Communist move-ments in other Asian nations. It had also provided covert support for radical activ-

George Ninan, associate general secre-tary of the Christian Conference of Asia, denied that the group was involved in the internal politics of any country.

ists in Singapore, the ministry statement

It organized programs, he said, "to help members to be good, responsible Christians in the world."

Steven Webb, an Australian lay worker in the conference's Singapore office, said he thought the closure was "part of a trend of the government cracking down on dissident voices."

As far as he was aware, no money from the conference has been intentionally directed towards pro-communist move-Mr. Webb said that the conference was

involved in supporting churches in countries such as South Korea and the Philippines where human rights were abused. "If seeking liberation from such things is the reason for our expulsion," Mr. Webh said, "then, in a way, it's a privi-

lege to be expelled." In May and June, 1987, the Singapore

A statement issued by Singapore's government arrested 22 persons, 10 of them Catholic church workers.

It alleged that they had links with Communists in the Philippines and En-rope, and were involved in a Marxist plot to subvert the government of Singapore.
All but one of the 22 have been released.

Justifying their detention, Lee Kuan Yew, prime minister of Singapore, said that while the government guaranteed freedom of worship for all religions, it would not allow religious groups to be a cover for subversion. Mr. Lee added that the religious mix m

Singapore was such that over-zealousness on the part of any one sect could trigger on the part of any one sect could ingger off undesirable chain reactions from the others, leading to "the dismemberment of our multireligious community."

In Malaysia, police arrested 106 people in October, including about 12 who were closely associated with Christian groups.

All but 32 of the 106 have been freed. Church sources in Malaysia said that two of those still in detention were Anthony Rogers, a member of a Catholic religious

They have been charged with involvement in pro-Communist activities. Both were alleged to have visited the Philip-pines to meet Communist representatives there. They denied the allegations, the sources said.

order, and Chee Heng Leng, a Protestant

Moscow's Pullout Offer Adds Urgency to Effort On Afghan Peace Pact

By Paul Lewis

New York Times Service UNITED NATIONS, New York — The Soviet offer to start withdrawing from Afghanistan in May is putting new pressure on the other parties in the civil war to reach a compromise peace settlement next month, according to of-ficials involved in the UN effort for a settlement and other experts on the conflict

The settlement may include agreement on a coalition government to take power after Soviet to sope leave their officials say.

They say the Soviet move, an-nounced Monday, is intended to persuade the Pakistani government, the Afghan guerrilla forces and the Communist authorities in Kabul that Moscow is sincere about ending its eight-year involve-ment in the Afghan war this year.

The Soviet Union, according to this view, wants to put pressure on all three parties to come up with a peace agreement acceptable to Moscow at the next round of Gene-

Estonian intellectuals last fall to

the only way to do something for

our people."

He added, "The political way is impossible right now."

Despite his comments, Estonians

have rallied around the proposal as

a veiled symbol of iseseisms, the

television officials.

ming in Estonian.

into the Soviet Union at the same Mr. Made joined with three other

Estonia, like the other two Baltic propose making the Estonian econ-

va peace talks, opening March 2, and to create a broad-based neutral government of national reconcilia tion that would take over when

Soviet troops leave.
On Tuesday, the United Nations, mediator in the Afghan war ended three weeks of negotiations in the region, saying there now was "vir-tual agreement" on a sinctable for the withdrawal of the Soviet foots from Afghanistan, thought to min-

ber 120,000. "The gap is closed to the point where I think a specific agreement at Geneva is clearly foresecable," said the mediator. Diego Garddier of Ecuador, an undersecretary general. He spoke at a news conference in Islamabad, Pakistan, that was

relayed to UN headquarters.
Mr. Cordovez said Moscow was no longer formally linking its with-drawal offer to the formation of a neutral Afghan coalition govern-ment that would offer some mar-antees to Communist sympathogs antees to Communist sympatherers such a political settlement would help in carrying out any peace agreement reached at Geneva.

"Everybody is agreed that a Geneva agreement will be more smoothly implemented if there is a broad government in Kabul," he

Officials say the undersecretary-general believes that only the real and convincing prospect of Soviet withdrawal will push the gueralla groups, which have borne the brunt of the fighting, into supporting a broad-based coalition povernment that would offer guarantees to for-

This idea presented in Films, one of the republic's Estonian-lan-These officials say Moscow ap-pears to have timed its offer to gnage newspapers, would, in effect, sever the economic connections pears to have things in taker in persuade skeptics before the next round of Geneva talks. Moscow's offer to start pulling back its forces on May 15 is conditional on the that have given Moscow control over Estonian industry and agricul-In an interview, Mr. Made three other parties working out a peace agreement by March 15. played down the political implications, saying, "The economic way is

Moscow Aide in Pakissan A Soviet first deputy foreign minister, Yuli M. Vorontsov, began talks on Wednesday with Pakistani officials on the Afghan peace pro-cess, Renters reported from Islam-abad. No comments on the substance of the talks were

Estonian word for independence. When Mr. Made was dropped as a immediately available. weekly television commentator af-In another part of Islamabad, the seven leaders of the Westernter the article was published, combacked rebel alliance spent more plaints from viewers forced his rethan eight hours in talks on a future turn, according to Estonian Afghan government. The seven were discussing the formation of an Estonian television itself someinterim government to take over times reflects the more open hostility toward Moscow. Although part from Major General Najib and of the Soviet relevision system, Esching to unify their positions, a tonian relevision offers its own spokesman for the Januari-Islami

Party sam. news and entertainment program-

Soviets Raising Doubts

The Soviet press test doubt
Wednesday on whether the United
States will help end the insurgency In August, after a nationalist demonstration in central Tallinn. in Afghanistan by halting weapons shipments to Afghan guarrillas. The Associated Press reported For Estonians like Titt Made, an account that many Estonians felt.

Tass, in a dispatch from Wash-Even Estonian government offi- tion of U.S. officials, but expressed Inspired by Mr. Gorbachev's call cials, speaking privately, criticize doubts whether they would stop for decentralizing the economy, the Soviet role. arming the Moslem guerrillas.

Responding to the Call of Glasnost, **Estonians Test the Winds of Change**

republics, is more European and

ware through their most other re-

gions of the Soviet Union. It often

seems like an underdeveloped ver-sion of Finland, which lies less than

100 miles (160 kilometers) across

Anti-Soviet hostility in Estonia has long been particularly acute, fueled by bitterness about the an-

Western news and information

More than in recent years, the

Soviet rulers in Estonia seem

braced for trouble. A nationalist

demonstration on Feb. 2 in Tarm, a

provincial city, was broken up by

riot policemen equipped with gas masks and shields, according to

several Estonians who said they witnessed the event. They said it

was the first such show of force

Several signers of the party pro-posal have been detained by the

police; others were reinducted into

the military, and all were warned

that they face criminal prosecution if they continue their activities.

The authorities and nationalist

groups are preparing for demon-strations on Feb. 24, the 70th anni-

versary of the day Estonia began its

local citizens could remember.

from Finland.

By Philip Taubman New York Times Service

TALLINN, U.S.S.R. - Mikhail S. Gorbachev's calls for increased the unintended effect of encourag-ing the Soviet Union's nationalist groups to step out of the shadows and agitate more openly for greater

Three weeks ago, for example, 14 citizens of the Estonian Soviet republic signed a handwritten docu-ment calling for the creation of the nexation and by a constant flow of first independent political party in the Soviet Union.

Not a word about the proposal

has appeared in the local newspapers or been mentioned on Soviet television or radio, but that has not stopped the news from spreading among Estonians like a brush fire. It is the latest in a recent series of

increasingly bold steps by Estonians that have challenged the basic political and economic connections that bind the small northern European republic to the Soviet

Few Estonians say they believe the proposed political group, the National Independence Party of Estonia, will ever be formed, much less sanctioned by the authorities. The organizers — who include two converts to Buddhism, not a religion widely practiced in the region
— seem unlikely candidates to lead a challenge to the supreme power of the Communist Party.

But in an environment where anti-Soviet sentiment runs strong, and the Soviet ameration of Esto- cies have offered an opening for the in an act of deliance, refused to ia in 1940 remains an open wound, the proposal has stirred na. ly would have been suppressed. tionalist pride and alarmed the authorities.

Except for a 20-year period between the world wars, Estonia has been dominated for centuries by outsiders, including Danes, Swedes and Germans. Of Estonia's popula-tion of 1.5 million, 900,000 are native Estonians.

For Mr. Gorbachev, Estonian nationalism, like the centrifugal political and cultural forces in the other non-Russian republics of the Soviet Union, represents a serious long-term problem that seems to

Although Soviet political and all but a general revolt, even isolat-ed outbreaks of anti-Soviet protest can have far-reaching ramifications in a country that has more than 100

nationalities and peoples. During a three-day visit to Tallinn, the Estonian capital, it was clear that anti-Soviet attitudes that have long swirled beneath the surface are breaking more and more al of the sanctions resolution, into the open. The same thing is

Other sources said Mr. Res happening in the neighboring re- and Secretary of State George P. publics of Latvia and Lithmania, Shultz have ordered the chief U.S.

economist, Mr. Gorbachev's poli-distorted the news. Mr. Reitelman, presentation of ideas that previous- look at the camera as he spoke.

brief period of independence. In an Estonian television anchorman,

Lithuania, independence day dem- Urmas Reitelman, was instructed

onstrations are planned this week. 10 read on the air a government

By Don Oberdorfer

U.S. Set to Press UN Iran Sanctions

Vernon A. Walters, to move ly to speed up before the end of the promptly toward a UN vote. week, with formal presentation of week, with formal presentation of

Britain is reported to have dropped its objection to mentioning Iran by name in the proposed UN resolution. taining that the United Nations

The Soviet Union, like the Unit- the measure within several weeks.

Presentation of such a measure in the Security Council would reshould continue negotiations with quire that Japan and West Europe-Tehran before imposing sanctions. an nations, which make extensive The main sanction being dispurchases of Iranian oil, take a po-tentially uncomfortable position cussed is an arms embargo on Iran. Sand and the Saudi ambassador against Tehran.

N.Y. Mob Figure **Gets Prison Term**

ble" to proceeding with a UN sanc-United Press International NEW YORK - Joseph Gallo, A diplomatic source said infor-NEW YUKK. — Joseph Gallo, 76, head of the largest crime family in the United States, was fined \$380,000 on Tuesday and sentenced to prison for 10 years for racketeering, a term the judge in his case called "essentially a life sentence."

Mr. Gallo was convicted in 1986 on two bribery counts and illegal interstate travel to commit bribery. the Jakarta garrison, served for cers, including the president and He was acquired of loan-sharking. He was to remain under house arrest pending his appeal.

The government said Mr. Gallo tried to pay a \$20,000 bribe to a prison official to arrange the transfer of his son, Joseph, from a state penitentiary to a federal prison. It also charged that he attempted to have Carmine Persico, the reputed boss of the Colombo crime family, moved to a prison near his home by paying another \$20,000 bribe.

I KNOW. MOMINY HELL GET OVER IT.

WASHINGTON - Although the Soviet Union has "not wit-nessed the dawn of democracy," Mikhail S. Gorbachev's policies have eased repression and given people slightly improved rights of political and cultural expression, the State Department's top human That point was underscored by Assistant Secretary Richard Schifter as he made public the department's annual report to Congress on human rights conditions in 170 countries. Calling the Soviet "It is still a one-party dictatorship. The KGB is still an all-powerful organ of repression. But there has been some relaxation in the harshness of repression. Some po-FREE TO SING - Stephan Krawczyk, a dissident songwriter who was released from prison and litical and religious prisoners have been released. We know of only very few new incarcerations and

expelled by East Germany on Feb. 2, giving his first concert in the West in Hannover, West Germany. Mr. Krawczyk and his wife, Freya Klier, a theater producer, have appealed to the authorities in East Germany to allow them to return, saying they did not leave the East willingly.

The actual report, avoiding a clear-cut judgment, summarized the citerature of the c

Reuters

A 61-year-old man died of a storms in the English Channel were

LONDON — A storm that heart attack after being knocked causing delays of more than an changes were more than cosmetic and less than fundamental. We people's lives and thoughts, "the roofs from homes, country which remains in first The Irish policy

was killed by a farm gate swung by a falling wall near Bristol. open by the high winds, two men died when trees fell on their cars day left 80,000 homes without cleeplace as the most serious human He described Cuba as "North Korea's political kin" and said it is in the world, closely resembling George Orwell's nightmare state as depicted in his novel '1984.'"

A partial and sucross was blown into the path of a garbage truck near canceled. British

The Irish police said a woman year-old man was crushed to death land and northern England as the

and an 18-year-old nurse was fatal- tricity across Ireland. Many roads ly injured after she was blown into were flooded and ferry services British shipping companies said

48 U.S. Congressmen Warn Mobutu Over Corruption and Abuses in Zaire

Washington Post Service WASHINGTON - Forty-eight scheduled to be \$46 million this of the East European Communist House members have written Presi- year for Zaire. bloc, notably in Poland where "vir-deat Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire

tually no persons were imprisoned telling him they are disturbed by

elsewhere, he said that China underwent some "some regression at that "it is difficult for members of the beginning of the year in efforts to repress student unrest and later the harsh measures to suppress unrest in Tibet." But for the bulk of Chire's repulsion he could be suppressed in Tibet. But for the bulk of Chire's repulsion he could be suppressed in Tibet. The content of the suppression has content to members of the United States Congress to content to members of the United States Congress to content to members of the United States Congress to content to members of the United States Congress to content to members of the United States Congress to content to members of the United States Congress to content to members of the United States Congress to content to members of the United States Congress to content to members of the United States Congress to content to members of the United States Congress to content to members of the United States Congress to content to members of the United States Congress to content to members of the United States Congress to content to members of the United States Congress to content to members of the United States Congress to content to the United States Congress to the United States Congre

strong warning about the possibili- address a rally.

ty of a cutoff in U.S. aid, which is

The letter was the result of a demonstration in Kinshasa on Jan. reports of corruption and human 17 that the police broke up by arrights abuses in his country. resting hundreds of participants, The letter on Friday said reforms including an opposition leader, were urgently needed and warned Tshisekidi wa Muhumba. Some reports said the police opened fire, killing three and wounding scores

Mr. Tshisekidi, who met many U.S. congressmen during a visit to China's population, he said the trend was greater openness albeit within the framework of a one-within the framework of a oneparty state led by self-selected and so many legislators written such a turned home when he attempted to

pounded Britain and Ireland with down by the wind in the northern hour in arrivals and departures of 100 mph (160 kph) winds claimed county of Donegal. hour in arrivals and departures of ferries at Dover, Britain's main ferferries at Dover, Britain's main fer-He called North Korea, with its its 11th victim Wednesday, bring.

Three persons were killed in ry port, attempts to control every aspect of ing down power lines and tearing. Devon, southwest England, when Weath Weathermen warned of blizzards trees crashed on their cars and a 71- and more high winds across Scot-

> storms moved over the North Sca. toward Norway. In the Netherlands, the police said one woman was killed and

another seriously injured near the West German border when their car was swept into a tree by high A seaman was swept to his death off the Danish tanker Rasmine Maersk about 300 miles from

Lands End at the southwest tip of England, where gusts of 104 mph were reported. Along southern and western coasts, ships raced into harbor to

escape huge swells that burst over breakwaters and flooded many coastal roads.

The Associated Press

LONDON - The number of reported crimes in London fell 4 percent last year, to under 738,000, the first decline in four years, the police said Wednesday. Despite the over-all drop, reported imagings in-creased by 13 percent, other robberies by 12 percent and violent assaults by 11 percent.

Crime Rate Drops in London

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defy easy resolution. military control of non-Russian populations is sufficient to smother

Washington Pour Service

WASHINGTON — President
Ronald Reagan has said that the
United States is ready to press the
UN Security Council for sanctions

Washington Pour Service

promptly toward a UN vote.

The Soviet Union, like the United States a permanent member of the 15-member Security Council and entitled to veto any moves against Iran for its intransigence in there, has been delaying a show-the Gulf War, according to admindown there since September, mainistration officials.

Mr. Reagan's remarks came in a meeting Toesday with the Saudi Arabian foreign minister, Prince Saud al Faisal

The chief White House spokesman, Marlin Fitzwater, said Mr. to the United States, Prince Bandar Reagan assured Prince Saud "that the United States is committed to a major effort this month while we serve as chairman of the Security Council" toward obtaining approv-

Other sources said Mr. Reagan Shultz have ordered the chief U.S. mal discussions of a such a resoluwhich were forcibly incorporated delegate to the United Nations, tion at the United Nations are like-

bin Sultan, made their case for So-

viet approval of the sanctions in a

recent visit to Moscow. Saud said

that be had left Moscow believing

that the Soviets were "more amena-

tions resolution.

aide. The change is effective March 7. General Sutrisno's second in The changes in the top military command, General Eddy Sudrad-jar, will take over command of the command precede the expected reelection next month of President Suharto for a fifth term, when a The armed forces play a central role in politics in Southeast Asia's new cabinet will be formed.

It clears the way for General Murdani, a Javanese Catholic, to be given a cabinet role, possibly as defense minister. Western diplo-



self-perpetuating clites." **ESCORTS & GUIDES**

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Murdani Leaving as Indonesia Army Chief General Sutrisno, 52, army chief Many senior cabinet ministers of staff and former commander of are active or retired military offi-JAKARTA — General Benny

army, General Murdani said

largest nation, holding an automat-

ic 100 seats in the 500-member na-

Murdani, effectively the second. most powerful figure in Indonesia four years as President Suharto's after President Suharto, said on Wednesday he will step down next 7. General Sutrisno's second in month after five years as commander of the Indonesian armed General Murdani, 55, a former

telligence chief who has overseen the streamlining of the country's 480,000-strong military and police force, said after meeting with President Subarto that he will be succeeded by General Tri Sutrisno.

DOONESBURY EVER HEARD OF RETUN-A, SON? IT'S A VERY IMPOR-MAKES WRINKLES GO AWAY ...







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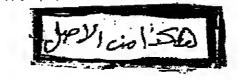
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The gap is closed to the per where I think a specific appear at Geneva is clearly interest said the mediator. Diego Code of Ecuador, an underscript cral. He spoke at a new code in Islamabad, Pakisian the relayed to UN headquarties.

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"Everybody is agreed and neva agreement will be acceptably implemented it has

smoothly implemented it has broad government in kant Officials say the undersort general believes that only the and convincing prospect of se withdrawal will push the particular systems, which have borne the of the fighting, into support broad-based coalition groups that would offer guarantes at mer Communists. mer Communis

These officials say Mostori pears to have timed its die persuade skeptics before the round of Geneva talks Mesoffer to start pulling back is a on May 15 is conditional at three other parties' working a peace agreement by Marth !! Moscow Aide in Palit

A Soviet first depay to minister, Yuli M. Voronovie talks on Wednesday with Phin officials on the Afghan pare cess. Reuters reported to the Agent Parks. abad. No comments on the stance of the talkt & immediately available. In another part of black

the seven leaders of the West's than eight hours in talksonac Afghan government. The swere discussing the formation interim government to the from Major General National Seeking to unify their point spokesman for the Jamintik Parry said.

Soviets Raising Doubt The Soviet press cast Wednesday on W States will help end the item in Afghanistan by halting shipments to Afghan par The Associated Press of from Moscow.

Tass, in a dispatch from ington, reported the position of U.S. officials, but of doubts whether they was arming the Moslem greate

n Sanction

ly to speed up before the off week, with formal promet the measure within grants Britain is reported 8

ing Iran by name in the UN resolution. Presentation of such 1 in the Security Course with the Security Course with quire that Japan and West an nations, which make at purchases of Iranian al, and Iranian al, an tenually uncomfortale against Tehran.

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N.Y. Mob Figu. Gets Prison To L'atted Press Interes

NEW YORK—Joseph 76. head of the largest of the United States at \$330.000 on Tuesday at teneed to prison for the teneed to prison a term the states of the teneed to prison a term the states of the teneed to prison a term the states of the teneed to prison a term the states of the teneed to prison a term the states of the teneed to prison a term the states of the teneed to prison a term the states of the teneed to prison the te racketeering a term to racketeering a term to racketeering a term to racket case called ence Mr. Gallo was convi

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Thursday, February 11, 1988



International Herald Tribune Special Financial Report

Latin America: Hopes and Fears

TRACKING THE TALKS

Nov. 27: Latin Summit

Meeting Opens

Eight Latin American presidents open a straint meeting in Acapulco, Mexico, calling for united action to save their devastated according and societies threatened by social economies and societies threatened by social unrest. The eight countries present account for 90 percent of the region's debt. Leaders discussed joint action on the foreign debt, measures to aid economic and polifical reconstruction in Central America and regional economic integration.

Bec. 29: Mexico Announces New Debt-Relief Plan

Is a debt-refief proposal reached between
Mexico and J.P. Morgan & Co., commercial
banks will be allowed to tender a portion
of their outstanding Mexican government
leans at a discount in exchange for new,
parketable Mexican securities backed by H.S. Treasury zero coupon bonds. The rian would allow Mexico to sell as much as \$20 billion in bonds backed by about \$10 billion in U.S. Treasury securities.

lan. 11: Brazil Meets With Creditors in New York

Brazil and its leading creditor banks, neaded by Citicorp, begin talks in New York on restructuring the country's \$70 billion medium, and long-term debt. A few days before the talks, a Finance Ministry official said that Brazil would seek a quick agreement with the International Monetary Fund on its \$116 billion foreign debt and has dropped a long-standing demand that pri-vate banks first agree to a refinancing pack-

Jan. 21: Panama Seeks **Easing of Commercial Debt** Panama begins discussions in New York



General Noriega. Noriega, the Pana-

amid growing domestic political uncertainty and a severe fiscal crisis in which the op-1. position, the private ector and the United States are calling for the departure of General Manuel Antonio

for its interna-

tional bank debt of about \$1.8 hil-

hon. Talks began

Jan. 22: Brazil Ready to Pay

First 1988 Interest A Finance Ministry official said that Brazil would make an immediate payment of \$240 million toward its 1988 interest on debt to commercial banks. The decision reverses Brazil's earlier rejuctance to pay any 1988 interest on its medium- and longterm debt.

Ian. 25: IMF Team

Meets Argentine Delegation Negotiations begin in Washington be-tween an Argentine delegation headed by the governor of the central bank, José Luis Machinea, and officials of the IMF on the country's need for at least \$2 billion in fresh funds for 1988. Argentina owes \$4.5 billion in interest this year on its \$54 billion foreign debt. One possible source of re-lief is an investment and finance treaty offered by Prime Minister Felipe González of Spain, promising up to \$3 billion in credits, aid and debt relief over the next four

IN THIS REPORT

Peace and Recovery

Hopes that a peace initiative would help economic recovery in Central America masks the long-term nature of the region's indebted economies. If a peace agreement is reached, a mini-Marshall Plan would be necessary to finance reconstruction.

Commodities Fall

With the price of raw materials declining, Latin America is again bracing for a migration of unskilled tural people into its already swollen cities.

Andean Strategies

From Chile's model of economic liberalism and export-led growth to Peru's break with creditors and the IMF, the Andean countries are steering their economies between satisfying the interests of exporters and industrial concerns that supply the local market.

Brazilian Trade

A law to protect a burgeoning market for small computers and accessories has favored the emergence of an industry with estimated revenues of \$1.5 billion. But it has also caused an escalating trade conflict with the United

IMF Weighs **Idea of Debt Forgiveness**

It is the first time Washington has backed a plan to reduce total debt.

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

ASHINGTON - After nearly six years, the Latin American debt crisis by most accounts has worsened, prompting efforts of finan-cial leaders to redesign their strategy. The new strategy recognizes for the first time that some

of the loans will never be repaid.

The idea of debt forgiveness came out of the closet in late December when Mexico, J.P. Morgan & Co. and the U.S. Treasury structured an unusual transaction allowing banks to tender Mexican government bonds at a discount in exchange for new Mexican bonds guaranteed by the United States.

Although the success of the proposal can-

not be gauged until Feb. 19 when banks sub-mit their bids in Mexico City, it represents the first time that Washington has backed a plan to reduce total debt - as opposed to traditional rescheduling that piles debt ever higher. Now the International Monetary Fund is

considering playing a major role in the pro-cess, broadening the concept so that it can be applied to the case of Brazil, Argentina, Venezuela and other countries.

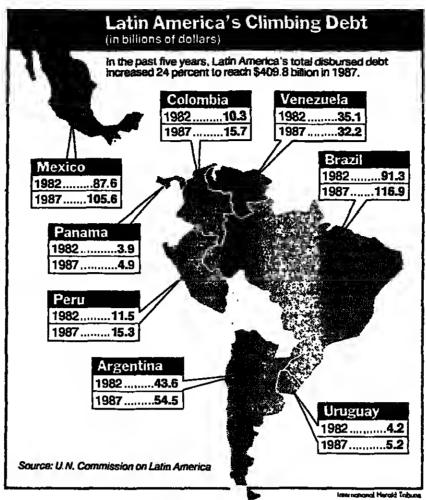
The earlier strategy had been based on expectations that debtors would again become creditworthy through market-oriented domestic policy adjustments, greater assistance from the World Bank and the International control of the contr tional Monetary Fund and continued global economic growth spurred by expansion in the

It almost worked. Economic activity did surge in the United States, and policy adjustments were being made. But because of their in American countries, where interest payments were taking 50 cents and more of every export dollar.

In per capita terms, income in Latin Ameri-ca fell by one-seventh between 1980 and 1987, according to a recent World Bank study.

One result: unsustainably large, politically sensitive trade deficits in the United States, which were a threat to American prosperity.

Absorbing the world's exports, the United States had been a global economic locomotive. But to redress its own deficit, the United



With such income compression in Latin America, one of the main markets for American exporters, there was little chance of significant improvement in U.S. exports,

While exports by the United States to most other areas of the world are rising, shipments to Latin America have tumbled, falling by 26 percent in 1986, to \$31.1 billion, from \$42.1 billion in 1981. From 1981 to 1986, imports of the four largest debtors — Brazil, Mexico, Argentina and Venezuela — fell by from onethird to one-half.

The ingenuity of the Caterpillar Tractor Company, a big exporting company, based in Peoria, Illinois, shows what it sometimes has taken to sell to Latin America because of the generalized contraction of business.

In 1985, Venezuela wanted to buy from Caterpillar a fleet of construction vehicles called wheel loaders. Because the country's debt burden was forcing it to curtail imports, Caterpillar was asked to take Venezuelan iron ore in payment. Caterpillar agreed, then found a buyer for

the ore in Romania, but for payment it had to accept men's suits, which it eventually sold in London for dollars.

"Better to have gone through all that than to have lost a sale," said William F. Canis, Caterpillar's Washington manager for government affairs.

Some analysts take the view that growth will not resume in the debtor countries until they are again on the receiving end of world resources. Largely because of interest payments on \$1 trillion of Third World deht, the flow of resources in recent years has gone



Michel Camdessus

from the Third World to the developed coun-

The new strategy responds to this concern not only by seeking to reduce the total amount of debt, which should help countries attract more capital, but also by increasing access of

Continued on page 9

Economy: The Lost Decade

Brazil and Mexico Lead the Search for New Debt Strategy

By William A. Orme Jr.

RASILIA - The social strains and economic suffering caused by Latin America's financial crisis seem oddly absent from this calm, planned capital city. But as the region's higgest dehtor, with \$116 billion now owed to foreign creditors, Brazil has had a unique if unenviable view of what Latin American economists are

calling the lost decade of the 1980s. Latin American officials began worrying a few years ago that unchecked stagflation and constant capital outflows would erase the economic gains of the dynamic 1970s. Those concerns were not misplaced. Since 1980, according to the United Nations Economic Commission on Laon America and the Caribbean, the region's per capita income has

dropped 5.5 percent. In 1987, Latin America's per capita income

In 1987, Latin America's per capita income expanded, but just barely; it increased a scant 0.5 percent, the UN agency estimated. Economists expect similarly flat growth this year. Accompanying this economic downturn has been a drastic contraction in trade. Imports, which economists consider essential to Latin America's industrial development, and ACCS to William in 1992, which is industrial. reached \$65.5 billion in 1987, their highest level in five years. Yet, as recently as 1981, the region imported \$97.8 billion.

Despite record-setting sales of manufac-tures from Brazil and Mexico in recent years, Latin America's export income fell from \$95.9 billion in 1981 to \$88.3 billion in 1987. This decline was due largely to world price drops in the major commodities — oil, coffee and other food and mineral products — on which the region still largely depends.

Only two things have grown consistently in the 1980s; population and debt. There are now 416 million people in Latin America and the Caribbean, up from 366 million seven years ago. The foreign debt increase has been even more explosive, rising from \$288 billion in 1981 to \$410 billion at the end of 1987.

Any long-term solution to the debt crisis. most bankers and finance officials concur, will probably evolve from negotiations with Brazil and Mexico. Latin America's two largesi countries together hold half the region's debt and have been in the vanguard of new rescheduling strategies.

Brazil and Mexico have been alternately lauded and disparaged by creditors for their economic policies. Two years ago, when Brazil had a strong foreign reserves situation and what looked liked like a promising anti-inflation program, Mexico was recling from low oil prices, a recent earthquake and election-season overspending.

Now, however, Mexico is benefiting financially from its image as a cautious, orthodox debtor that has yet to miss an interest pay-

Brazil, by contrast, decided a year ago to take a step that hankers considered unthinkable - a unilateral suspension of interest payments. For 11 months, Brazil paid no interest on the \$68 billion it owes to private foreign banks, going into arrears on more than \$4 hillion in interest payments. It also refused to negotiate an accord with the International Monetary Fund and demanded that

Accompanying the economic downturn has been a drastic contraction in trade.

creditors convert outstanding loans at a dis-count into long-term Brazilian bonds, Brazil escaped the drastic reprisals some

observers expected. But it suffered a cutback in short-term trade credits and missed a chance to lower bank profit margins through negotiations, critics said.

Brazil is now edging out of the moratorium. sending \$350 million to private banks in par-tial payment for the \$1 hillion it owes in interest in 1988 to date. The government is also beading toward a rapprochement with the IMF, with a delegation from the fund this month to sketch out an economic recovery plan - an indication of a regional trend toward greater cooperation with the IMF. some bankers suggest.

Brazil was criticized for challenging foreign banks at a time when its foreign reserves were dwindling and its fiscal policies were in disarray. "The weaker the Brazilians got, the louder they screamed," said an official at a multilateral development hank.

But former Finance Minister Luiz Carlos Continued on page 9

Strategies for Overcoming the Deadlock on Debt

By Rudiger Dombusch

AMBRIDGE, Massachusetts -The accustomed way of handling the debt problem — muddling through - has come to an end. The political reality of extreme costs and no success in debtor countries is one reason, world trade problems are another. Perhaps an election year is the right time to identify strategies to overcome the current deadlock.

The 1982 muddling-through strategy was based on three assumptions: a sharply im-proved world economic environment, a greater ease of debt service as a result of adjustment programs in debtor countries and the

VIEWPOINT

expectation of a return of voluntary lending as a reward for difficult, albeit inevitable, adjust-

ments in overindebtedness.

A favorable world economic and adjustment program was expected to contribute to reduced debt ratios and improved creditworthiness, thus setting the stage for renewed lending. The experience since 1982 has been disap-

pointing in all respects:

• Creditworthiness has been deteriorating and debt ratios today are higher than in 1982. · The large swing in trade surpluses, which today finance much of the interest payments, has as a counterpart a decline in investment.

terest is paid by not investing. • There is no indication that there will be a return to voluntary lending. Loan discounts are very deep for most debtors and even countries with no rescheduling problems are having difficulty borrowing.

A serious imbalance is building up when in-

• The external environment did not improve. There was growth in the industrialized countries, but real interest rates declined much less than expected and real commodity prices kept falling. Last year they reached

certainly did not favor debt service via exports. Adjustment programs in debtor countries proved far more difficult than expected. Real depreciation cut the standard of living and levels of economic activity, and inflation-

The new democracies, just as the Weimar Republic of the 1920s, were not equipped to meet social demands and external debt service at the same time. It is telling that only Chile could point to a satisfactory record in terms of growth and inflation. Latin America's per capita income is far below the level of 1980. Only Brazil shows growth, although the inflationary mess and disarray will still extract a price in the years to come.

Even though world conditions did not favor

servicing debt, Latin America did pay about half of the interest due. The trade surpluses came from sharply increased export volume (32 percent above the 1980 level) and a deep cut in imports. Import spending of Latin debtors had declined more than 25 percent. For creditor countries, the trade implications of adjustment in debtor countries are had news, especially for the United States, where an improvement in trade is hampered by debtors' need to transfer resources to the creditor

The return of voluntary lending is certainly off for as long as debt burdens are at the current levels. Loan discounts in the secondary market average 50 cents on the dollar.

Even countries like Colombia, with a record of uninterrupted debt service to date, found that borrowing to renew maturing principal payments was impossible. The reason? Being located in Latin America is enough for credit markets to shy away from any new loans or

arranged, but the interest rate was far above the level on bank debt, and much of the loan was bought up by Colombian public coterprises. Voluntary lending is on the backburner until the old debts are gone.

resource transfer and restore the flow of capital to the debtor countries. Solutions to the debt problem can go in one of three direc-

The least satisfactory, and the most likely,

is extended moratoriums of the kind that Brazil has been practicing. In the late 1930s, these moratoriums lasted 10 years or more. They are unsatisfactory because the uncer-

tainty generated for debtors and creditors

alike is a negative sum, an expensive game. Another solution is debt relief on principal. Possible schemes are buy-backs, such as the Mexican and the aborted Brazilian exchange offers, or a Kenen fund that buys debts from banks at a discount and renegotiates debt reduction with the debtors.

Straight buy-backs by debtors in the secondary market are another possibility. But resources (and leadership) are not plentiful and hence any new debt instrument is not much better than the old, except when explicit seniority clauses can be introduced. But explicit seniority will not be easily sacrificed by existing creditors, and guarantees from laxpayers in industrial countries are hard to

come by.

A third solution is interest relief, either by

interest capitalization or by recycling of interest payments into the debtor countries. In the latter method, which would be particularly appropriate for large and solvent debtors like Mexico or Brazil, creditors would be paid in investment certificates to be used for unre-

stricted investment in the debtor countries.

The only restriction on the use of these funds is that payments cannot be repatriated for a decade. Thus, recycling, in fact, amounts lo creditors participation in a reconstruction of the dehtor countries by financing investment rather than extracting trade surpluses.

The problems of debtor countries have a direct link to major policy conflicts among industrial countries. Solutions to the debt problem may help alleviate prospective trade Creditor banks and manufacturers in the

industrial countries have diametrically opposed interests. The creditors want to see large trade surpluses with which interest can be paid, the more the better.

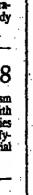
ANUFACTURERS — and multinationals operating in the debtor countries - want the reverse: more growth in the debtor countries, less of their exports and sharply increased imports into the depressed region. The conflict is well-known from the 1930s. Trade surpluses are the only way to service dehts and that means creditors must run deficits and give np jobs. But who will run the deficits?

In the next few years, the world trade scene will be strained. The U.S. trade deficit will come down as the budget is cut. The question is who will be on the other side. Of course, South Korea and Taiwan will have to restrict their export zest; Europe and Japan will have to lose much of their trade surplus.

Debtor countries are clearly part of the equation. Industrial countries will have to decide whether they, too, should be part of the trade adjustment problem or whether they will be given debt relief to finance trade defi-

Of course, Latin trade surpluses are less than \$30 billion and hence they cannot solve the U.S. trade problem even with full debt relief. But in the trade scene of 1988 and beyond, smaller Latin trade surpluses would clearly help. Interest recycling is the simplest way to get there by increasing investment and hence capital goods imports from the United States. Trade and debt issues are increasingly linked. Recognition of that fact makes for interesting election year politics.

RUDIGER DORNBUSCH is a Ford international professor of economics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.



their lowest level since the 1930s. Trade policies in the developed economies

ary financing of interest payments brought about extreme levels of Inflation. Comparing the 1982-1986 period with the

preceding five-year period, Latin America's

non-interest current account improved by 5

percent of GDP, but that was matched by a

decline in investment of the same magnitude.

Textile worker in São Paulo: Trade and debt are inextricably linked.

simply from rolling over existing debt.
It is true that ultimately a small loan was

The basic problem now is to reverse real

Chile, a Free Trade Advocate, Lowers Tariffs and Moves to Privatize

Chile remains the flagship of the 'open economy' in Latin America.

By John Crabtree

XFORD, England — Who wants to be like Peru and Argentina? Not Chile, argues President Augusto Pinochet's publicity machine, as the neral seeks to get himself elected for another eight years. No one, General Pinochet believes, should doubt for a moment the lasting benefits

that economic liberalism has brought.

To drive home the point, the Chilean military junta recently agreed to lower protective tariffs, while pressing ahead with a number of important schemes to privatize state companies and boost levels of foreign investment.

Chile, indeed, remains the flagship of the "open economy" in Latin America, a challenge to the view common in the 1960s and early 1970s that countries in Latin America are better off developing their own, nationally owned industrial base.

Since the time of the 1973 coup, General Pinochet has tried to prove the opposite: that growth should be export-led, that foreign investment should be encouraged and that domestic producers should be exposed to the

In practice, Chile's free trade policy has never been wholly a matter of dogma. The government resorted to higher tariffs when it wanted to cut imports in 1982. Now, with high copper prices producing an unexpected surge, the government feels able to winch tariffs down. In December, it cut the average tariff from 20 percent to 15 percent.

from 20 percent to 15 percent.

This was also a political move: a drop in the price of imported goods would go down well among the middle class, which General Pinochet hopes to attract to his campaign to win the presidential plebiscite that will probably be held in September. Duties on imported cars, televisions, videos and other electrodomestic items came down 30 percent.

The Pinochet government has also made from 20 percent to 15 percent.

The Pinochet government has also made some strides toward privatization and attracting foreign investors. The government has disposed of companies it owns in a number of key areas, including banking, public utilities, min-ing, steel, communications and forestry. One of the vehicles for privatization has been debtequity swaps, under which Chilean and foreign interests can buy government debt at a discount and use it for investment purposes.

The Chilean position stands in stark contrast to that of Peru, where the shortcomings of President Fernando Belaunde Terry's experiment in economic liberalization contributed to a backlash under Alan Garcia Perez, who succeeded him in 1985. Mr. Garcia chose to break with creditors and the International Monetary Fund, and shake free of the "liberal" policy recommendations of the World Bank.

The Peruvian model involved improving real incomes and letting this spur demand, and so growth. The problem was that increased demand led to a surge of imports, just when world prices of most of Peru's exports were

So, with a growing trade deficit and falling reserves since mid-1986, the government was

forced to rein in imports. It did so not by tariffs, but through imposing quotas and phys-ical restrictions. In March and in December last year, an increasing number of articles were shifted onto the prohibited list or onto a list on which prior official permission had to be grant-ed, which often meant much the same thing.

The Garcia government has frequently said that it has oothing against foreign investors. Its actions, though, have frequently made investors edgy. Mr. Garcia, aware that economic nationalism can boost his popularity, has played this card on a several occasions. In Description 1988 he are several occasions. cember 1985, he nationalized the U.S.-owned oil company, Belco, for supposed tax evasion. At the beginning of this year, he ordered a takeover of the Nestle subsidiary in Peru, which he alleged had been hoarding milk for

speculative purposes.
Up to July 1987, the government cultivated good relations with those business groups primarily involved with supplying the booming local market. Business confidence was shattered, though, when — unexpectedly — Mr. Garcia ordered the nationalization of the private banking industry.

If Chile and Peru represent different ends of the spectrum, Colombia falls in between. Tra-ditionally, Colombian governments, whether Conservative or Liberal, have maintained a balance between satisfying the interests of ex-porters and industrial concerns that supply the

The boom in coffee prices in 1986 led the outgoing government of President Belisario Betancur to take steps to liberalize imports. Items on the prohibited list were transferred to the category of goods which require prior per-mission, and many goods in this latter group were left with no restrictions.

Though the World Bank has been pushing Colombia to further relax import controls es a condition for large loans, the administration of

President Virgilio Barco Vargas has refused to comply. Quantitative controls are much more significant in Colombia than tariffs. The main trade regulator will probably continue to be the exchange rate. The practice of daily small mini-devaluations has a long track record, with official policy to maintain parity between the Colombian peso and the dollar.

However, given the good prospects for sub-stantially higher exports through selling more oil and coal, some further liberalization is possible. Colombia has tended to be more successful than Peru in imposing a degree of central government control over what public

Meanwhile, Ecuador and Bolivia, like Chile, have in recent years had governments committed to building export-led economies.

Elections this year in Ecuador are likely to lead to a government with less liberal economic policies than those of the outgoing administration of Lean Febres Cordero, who has been a strong advocate of the open economy.

strong advocate of the open economy.

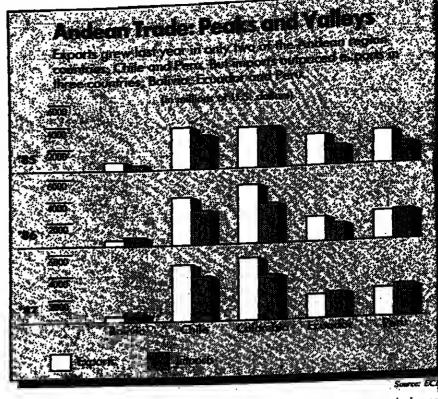
He has tried to promote exports and reduce the level of protection enjoyed by local industry. In August 1986 most import probabitious were removed. Foreign exchange shortages in 1987, however, led to the Central Bank delaying on the supply of dollars to importers. This was because of earthquakes in March which destroyed parts of the pipeline carrying the country's main export, crude oil.

Mr. Febres Cordero's attempts to attract

Mr. Febres Cordero's attempts to attract foreign investment have not borne much fruit, at least outside the oil industry.

In Bolivia, recent local election reverses seem unlikely to force Victor Paz Estenssoro to abandon his economic liberalization strategy. Supported by the IMF, President Paz introduced emergency measures in 1985 that were geared to bring hyperinflation under control and to get foreign loans flowing.

These involved the liquidation of a number



of state companies, the closure of most of the country's unprofitable mines — following the in crash — drastic cuts in public spending, a floating exchange rate and new incentives to attract foreign investment. While few foreign companies reacted to the incentives, Bolivian manufacturing companies were hard hit by the relaxation of import controls. In 1986 and

1987, there was a sharp increase in imports, while export incentives failed to detain the declining foreign exchange yield of Bolivies main exports: tin and natural gas.

Curse of Commodities Still Shadows Region

By H.J. Maidenberg

EW YORK - Not many years ago, a foreign banker suggested to a Peruvian government aide that by arresting his country's declining sugar ontput, exports could be increased and

After thanking the banker for his suggestion, the official turned to a visiting journalist and said: "I hope my children live to see the day when the only cane grown here is found in botanical gardens."

The official's aside summed up the curse and blessing that nature has laid on Latin America. For despite the region's rapid industrialization in recent years, its largely impoverished people are still captive to its agricultural and mineral

When commodity prices rise, as they did last year, the result is inflation and reduced buying power for the average person. Now that raw materials prices are in broad retreat, Latin American countries are again bracing for inflows of unskilled rural people into their already swollen cities and, ironically, more inflation as governments strive to keep urban consumers pacified by increasing subsidies on food and other staples.

Nor has the fact that one-crop economies are the region's chronic problems.

Brazil is a prime example. Brazil may still be the world's largest coffee producer, but the commodity now accounts for less than 20 percent of its export earnings, greatly exceeded by such sophisticated industrial products as electronics, aircraft and a broad array of military

But as a result of Brazil's strides to industrialize and diversify its economy, it now faces mounting barriers to its nontraditional goods in foreign markets. Indeed, Brazil's foreign creditors view its new industrial might as some day exceeding that of its present Asian competitors. At the same time, foreign bankers keep pressing Brazil and other heavily indebted Latin nations to pay up.

Before World War I, most Latin American economies were uncomplicated. The cities were mostly small towns, and most people were either semi-serfs on large plantations or subsistence farmers on small plots of land.

What imported goods were required to satisfy the region's tiny monied classes were easily covered by exports of such cash crops as cof-

fee, cocoa, sugar, copper and cotton. Taxes were low because social services were largely conexistent. There was a vast gulf between the mainly foreign or foreign-oriented educated class and the average "native," who considered

thinself under foreign occupation.

The gulf still exists. Until a few years ago, the Quechua language spoken by the majority of Peruvians was not recognized legally or permitted to be used in schools.

World War I cut off or sharply redoced imported goods, which resulted in Latin Amer-ica's first step toward industrialization. But after the war, time clocks made in Argentina were one of that country's few industrial exwere one of that country's few industrial exports. The fact that Argentina was then populated almost entirely by Europeans, many of whom brought a multitude of industrial skills with them, did not change that country's basic economy, which was dependent on the exports of agricultural products.

It was World War II, in which many foreign, invents were again cut off, that made overseas

imports were again cut off, that made overseas imports were again cut off, that made overseas multinational companies realize that the region's endemic inflation could prove hugely profitable. By borrowing money locally, these companies could build factories cheaply and pay off the loans with cheaper pesos and cruzeiros devalued by inflation. This system was also profitable because growing urbanization was creating increasing numbers of consumers.

UT MORE foreign exchange wa needed to cover the repatriation of multinational profits, imports of consumer goods as well as the flight of capital by nationals concerned by the region's instability.

To raise this foreign exchange, the region was forced to increase the production of exportable cash crops, even if this meant raising imports of basic foodstuffs. And output of cash crops was increased dramatically, in large part with the technical and finance aid of industrialized countries, which benefited from the resultant supply of low-cost sugar, cocoa,

copper, cotton, coffee and other cash crops.

The foreign agricultural aid also helped mechanize much of the area's farmland and extractive industries. While this was inevitable, it served to drive more people into the swollen cities, most of which today lack basic infra-

structure and social services.

While commodity production costs keep falling, so do prices of all the region's cash crops. If adjusted for inflation, the prices of all cash crops today are below those of a few



Harvesting coffee beans on a Central American plantation.

caused by crop failures. But the cost of both domestic and foreign industrial goods keeps rising in spite of technological advances in

manufacturing.

Thus far, the only steps taken by the most heavily indebted Latin American countries have consisted of struggling to delay or restruc-ture their debts. While most creditors now concede that these debts will never be paid off, this is of small comfort to the indebted countries because it has greatly reduced inflows of capital needed for development.

Worse, the drying up of foreign investments and loans comes at a time when capital flight from the area shows no sign of abating. Ex-

porters are still underinvoicing exports and overinvoicing imports, one of the area's tradi-tional methods of moving foreign exchange to

perceived safer havens. This practice also makes export-import figures guesses at best. But it does help keep commodity prices down because foreign importers can usually get "bargains" by helping exporters squirrel part of the proceeds of their sales into perceived safer havens rather than bring the needed funds home.

B.J. MAIDENBERG is a financial reporter on the staff of The New York Times.

For Central America, **Even Peace Unlikely** To Bring Prosperity

By Duncan Green

ONDON - The Central American peace initiative has fueled hopes that an end to the fighting will usher in an economic boom. However, although peace would afford some short-term relief to the region's hard-pressed economies, a plethora of longer-term problems remain. The statistics make grim reading: Regional

per capita income has dropped to its lowest point in 15 years. Last year the slump in coffee prices and costly oil imports inflated trade deficits across the isthmus. Regional debt now stands at \$18 billion with no end in sight for austerity programs and hard currency short-

The Nicaragnan economy is a wartorn shambles with four-figure inflation and imports four times greater than exports. El Salvador is being kept affoat by U.S. aid, estimated at \$730 million in 1987, making the country the third largest recipient of U.S. aid after Egypt and Israel. Unrest in Panama is leading to capital flight on a grand scale.

For foreign companies exporting to the reгелсу.

There are dollar shortages everywhere," said Peter Maplestone of the British Export Credits Guarantee Department (ECGD). "In El Salvador and Nicaragua transfer delays last

In Costa Rica during 1987 an \$80 million backlog built up in applications for dollars for imports, which led to delays of two months compared with the normal wait of 15 days. This year \$450 million of economic stabilization bonds issued during 1983-84 in lieu of dollar payments begin to fall due in Guatemala. Sources in the central bank say they are unlikely to be paid.

At present the ECGD only gives short-term cover for Costa Rica and Panama and demands confirmed letters of credit for the other Central American countries.

According to Mr. Maplestone, a peace agreement will do little to change things. "You won't see companies queuing up to trade the week after a peace agreement, it will take years of peace and stability to make a difference," he A peace agreement would ease some of the

tensions between neighboring countries that have helped to cripple the Central American Common Market and to reduce intra-regional trade from a peak of \$1.1 billion in 1980 to just \$420 million in 1986. However, the main cause of decline and the barrier to any future trade revival is the dollar

shortage, which led to an accumulation of unpaid debts that amounted to \$700 million by the end of 1987. Costa Rica and Guatemala are owed the lion's share of outstanding bills. In 1986 a new payment mechanism, the

Central American Importation Right, or DICA from its Spanish acronym, was introduced to try to overcome the problems created by the dollar shortage.

The DICA is similar to the International

Monetary Fund's Special Drawing Right. Importers buy DICAs from their central bank in local currency and pay the exporter with them. The exporter then cashes them in at his own central bank for local currency. Although the arrangement neatly circumvents the need for dollars, it has faced difficulties over disputed exchange rates and the backlog of unpaid

Carlos Solorzano, an economist with the Central American Monetary Council. "But now things are starting to move.

As evidence he cited a slight increase in Common Market trade last year to \$450 million, a trade agreement (involving payment in DICAs) between Guatemala and Nicaragua. and Costa Rica's acceptance of Guatemala's offer to pay off part of its \$45 million debt with goods instead of currency. To date only El Salvador and Guatemala are trading with the certificates while Costa Rica has become bogged down in internal legal reforms needed

before it can issue DICAs.

The region remains heavily dependent on commodities: Coffee and bananas accounted for over 50 percent of regional exports in 1986. Wildly fluctuating world prices for cotton and coffee, and cutbacks in the U.S. sugar quota have encouraged all the Central American countries to diversify exports.

When the Caribbean Basin Initiative was

inaugurated in 1984, many Central Americal producers hoped it would open up the U.S. market to the whole range of nontraditiona exports. The CBI sought to bring prosperity to Central American and Caribbean countries by removing U.S. duties on their exports. However, many of the best-placed sectors, such as textiles, shoes and leather goods, were excluded from the CBI after fierce lobbying from domestic producers.

Textiles were given a second chance in 1985 with sections 806 and 807 of the U.S. tariff code. These set flexible import quotas for export and re-import of assembled products, or magnila, which now lead the way among nontraditionals. Maquila products like textiles and electronics are usually produced by U.S. off-shore companies or Asian manufacturers eager to find a way into the U.S. market.

Costa Rica, whose nontraditional exports rose to an estimated \$300 million last year, has

It will take years of peace and stability to make a difference.

so far been the most successful in entering the new markets due to its highly literate, efficient work force, social stability and well-developed infrastructure.

Of the other Central American countries, Guatemala saw earnings from nontraditionals jump from \$125 million to \$175 million in 1987, while Honduras has had some success. with textile maquila exports.

All countries in the Caribbean Basin Initia-

tive operate free zones for export industries and offer a range of incentives for nontraditional exporters, including exemption from import and export tariffs on goods and equipment destined for exports, income tax holidays for contraditional exporters, priority status for scarce allocations of hard currency and in some cases chean credit.

A further round of CBI legislation currently before Congress seeks to go against the protectionist tide by liberalizing the mitiative.

ESPITE ITS exclusion from the U.S. market, Nicaragua is also seeking to diversify its exports. A three-way deal between the Sandmists, British American Tobacco and the Bulgarian government seeks to develop a \$70 million a year tobacco export sector. Bulgaria has also financed a large fruit and vegetable canning complex in the Sebaco valley. However, with-out access to the U.S. market, income from nontraditional exports fell in the first half of

The other hope for increased hard currency. earnings is tourism, an area that would receive a massive boost from a lasting peace agree-ment. Again the two largest economies, Guate-mala and Costa Rica, are the best placed to capitalize on the low dollar, which has forced U.S. tourists to choose less expensive alterna-

tives to Europe.

Paradoxically, a peace agreement could open up a new set of balance of payments problems if it led to a cutback in aid, which at present keeps El Salvador, Honduras and Nic-aragua afloat. Latin American and West European nations

are, therefore, arguing that a mini-Marshall plan for Central America must follow any peace agreement. Much depends on the U.S. administration's attitude to such a plan, but if funds can be found for such a reconstruction effort, a temporary import boom is likely to ensue, allowing the mirastructural development essential to the future of the region.

DUNCAN GREEN is an analysi for the Landon-based Economist Intelligence Unit. He B. currently writing a book an the Nicaraguan

Venezuela Pushes Vigorous Investment Plan

ARACAS — A dramatic decline in Venezucia's vital oil revenues in 1986, plus a series of jolting currency devaluations that began five years ago, forced Venezuela to assume the most active role in international trade and invest-

ment in its history.

Since the end of 1985, the administration of President Jaime Lusinchi, which will remain in office until February 1989, has brushed aside old political taboos about government invest-ments outside Venezuela and has launched important new programs in offshore acquisi-tions for the oil and aluminum industries. The government has also moved to diversify

trade patterns away from its traditional partner, the United States, and has strengthened trade links with Western Europe and Japan. On the domestic side, the government and some private investors are moving beyond standard import substitution programs and are paving the way for Venezuela to aggressively exploit future export markets through large

investments in petroleum, petrochemicals, alu-minum, coal and gold mining and other areas. And after years of indifference toward foreign investment, the Lusinchi government ap-proved a major liberalization of its foreign investment code in 1986 and is now promoting a series of joint ventures here with overseas

Last year, direct foreign investment in Venezuela increased by 36 percent, or \$477 million, to reach \$1.79 billion, according to the Superintendency of Foreign Investment. However, most of the increase was due to reinvestment of retained earnings by international companies

already working in Venezuela. The most important initiatives taken thus far in international trade and investment are: • The petroleum sector. Action has been

package.

The most dramatic move, and one delayed

for several years, was the oil industry's mitiation of a bold investment program 10 downstream activities offshore, called "inter-

> Thus far, Petróleos de Venezoela SA (PDVSA) has invested more than \$400 million to acquire 50 percent interests in important oil refining and distribution systems in the United States (Citgo Petroleum

nationalization."

Jaime Lusinchi

Corp. and Champlin Refining), West Germany (Ruhr Oel GmbH, a joint venture with Veba Oel AG) and Sweden (Nynas Petroleum AB). The national oil company is studying other investment possibilities and plans to secure placement of around 700,000 barrels per day of

Venezoelan crude and refined products through foreign partnerships, or almost half of projected oil export volume.

The oil and petrochemical industries plan total investments of around \$11 billion from 1988-1993 with large outlays going to new export areas such as Carbozolia, a large coal mine in the western state of Zulia, petrochemicals and research work on a mixture of water and heavy crude oil that Venezuela will sell at a

price competing with coal. • Aluminum. Executives of the state-controlled aluminum industry, made up of Venalum and Alcasa, which produce primary alumitaken on two broad fronts — major invest-ments in foreign oil companies and new out-

lays at home designed to strengthen Venezue-la's petroleum and petrochemical export end of the century.

Over the next few years, Venezuela's alumiour industry will be fully integrated, producing bauxite ore, alumina, primary aluminum (ingots) and a variety of products at costs that are now the world's lowest. The government plans to invest about \$2.6

billion for expansion and improvements at the government-controlled smelters (Venslum and Alcasa) and at Interalumina, new product capacity at Alcasa, large-scale production of bauxite ore by Banxiven and other projects, including a joint aluminum smelting venture between Alcoa and Venezuelan investors. The Venezuelan aluminum industry also

launched its own overseas investment program in 1986, when Alcasa paid \$15 million for a half-interest in Aleurope, an aluminum extru-sion and foil maker in Belgium. (Reynolds International, a minority partner in Alcasa, holds the other 50 percent of stock in Aleur-

Both Aleasa and Venatum are hunting for new investment targets among aluminum product companies in the United States and

 Diversifying trade patterns. Growing protectionist sentiment in the United States, recent difficulties in obtaining new foreign loans from American financial institutions and a desire to rely less on the United States are the prime motives propelling the Lusinchi govern-ment to search for new export and import markets in Europe, Latin America, the Carib-

bean and even the Far East. Important new purchases for the aluminum sector, for example, will go to Europe because Venezuelans have found the right combination of technology and project financing, i.e., export credits. Sidor, the state-owned steelmaker, has seen its plans to export to the United States

severely restricted by quotas and has found new export markets in the Far East, the Soviet Union, Latin America and the Caribbean.

Although U.S. protectionism has angered some government officials, it will be years before diversification efforts will make a major dent in trade with the United States. But over the last year, the government has obtained important project finance loans from Western Europe and Japan covering new equipment for a hydroelectric plant and expansion of the aluminum and steel industries.

OST OF last year's total of \$865 million in project financing came from Europe and Japan. The U.S. Export-Import Bank, traditionally a major supplier of funds to Vene-zuela, lent the country \$268 million in fiscal year 1987 (less than Japan), and only \$7.5 million the previous year. In addition, the government is working ac-

tively to set up countertrade deals wherever possible to obtain new equipment and machin-ery in exchange for iron ore, steel and alumiourn. Several deals have already been worked out with countries in the East bloc in which iron ore has been bartered for construction and farm equipment.

Veneznela still has a long way to go before nontraditional exports gain a major share of total export revenues, especially in terms of private sector exports. In fact, until the private sector begins working actively in nontraditional exports, Venezuela's export economy will remain dependent on government enterprises. Most businessmen agree that large increases in nontraditional exports will not be achieved

until the private sector sees a clear set of

medium and long-term government economic policies, better-defined notions on government foreign exchange policy and reduced bureau-cracy for exporters and business in general.

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Computer Policy Foreign Investment

Technology Dispute Highlights Tension Over Protectionism

By Mac Margolis

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producers.

three years, Brazil, South America's most dynamic economy, has edged toward a full-fledged trade war with the United States, its biggest trad-

ing partner.
The centerpiece of the dispute is Brazil's The centerpiece of the dispute is Brazil's fiercely protective policy on microcomputers. Brazil says this so-called informatics policy is vital for development and even for national accurity. The policy, which was adopted in 1976 and became law in 1984. reserves the burgeoning market for small computers and accessories to Brazilian panies until 1992. (Foreign companies companies until 1992. (Foreign companies are free to build and sell large, mainframe

As spelled out under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the informatics policy has spawned about 300 local computer companies, which manufacture about 600,000 computers and make \$1.5 billion in revenues a year.

Without the nurturing environment of the informatics law, so the argument goes, these companies would almost certainly be crushed by the high-tech giants, such as International Business Machines and Ap-

The U.S. government, however, considers the policy unfair. While Brazilians are forced to buy local products at two to three times the international price (or contraband foreign machines on the black market), U.S.

companies allege they have forgone milions of dollars in lost sale opportunities.

In addition, the lag of local research and capability — Brazil has no microchip industry—and scarcity of financing has encouraged piracy of foreign goods. Apple Computers, in a bitter lawsuit, has charged the Brazilian company Unitron with filching the technology for its Mac-12 personal com-

Three years ago, the United States threat-ened retaliatory sanctions, invoking Section 301 of the U.S. Trade Act. But each time a sauctions deadline approached, intensive shuttle diplomacy between Washington and

Brasilia resulted in compromises.

However, late last year, the White House announced that it would retaliate by doubling duties on a number of Brazilian exports. The move was sparked by a decision by the Special Secretariat for informatics (SEI) to veto local sale of the American company Microsoft's MDOS 3.3 software. The sanctions would cost Brazil 5105 million, exactly the sum that Microsoft calculated it would lose by the government's ban. Again, diplomats met in emergency ses-sions. President José Samey called an ex-traordinary meeting of the National Council on Informatics, which voted to reverse the decision by the SEI and allow sale of Microsoft's advanced software. Again, the sanctions have been delayed, but not

Scrapped.
The United States voiced muffled approval. "It's a small step in the right direc-tion," said an American diplomat in Rio de

Brazilians were divided. "The U.S. has won," said Edson Fregni of Scopus Tecno-logia. "This decision will paralyze investent in informatics."

However, many exporters applauded the decision. They faced crippling duties on their goods in the U.S. market and argued that the costs should be borne by the informatics proponents. Many Brazilian manufacturers also protested that they, too, were victims of the informatics law, which de-prives them of state-of-the-art technology at

NLIKE MOST Third World nations, Brazil sells two to three times as many manufactured goods as raw materials. The state aircraft company, Embraer, sells its Bandeirante passenger plane to Atlanta Air and the Tucano military trainer craft to the Royal Air Force and Egypt. Shoes made in São Paulo and Rio Grande do Sul are sold in the United States and Europe, Brazil is the largest producer of orange juice concen-trate, with clients from Miami to Moscow. Libya and Saudi Arabia have come to Brazilian weapons makers for armored cars and missiles. Brazil has also become the world's fifth steel producer.

Increasingly, the special patron-client relationship has given way to something far more complex and troubling. The dispute over computers is a symbol of a larger problem. Trade disputes have escalated as Brazil has grown larger and projected itself more into world markets. The new relationship has pitted it against the globe's most powerful economies. It has also pushed Brazil up against its own contradictions.

In the argot of the World Bank, Brazil is now a graduate country, or a middle-in-come nation, according to the Inter-Ameri-can Development Bank. But the labels belie a troubling reality. Brazil has all the privi-leges of the richest nations and all the misfortunes of the most indigent.

"We are dealing with a number of contradictions," said the general secretary of for-eign relations, Paulo Tarso Felcha e Lima, "We are a developed country, and we are filled with poverty. We are dealing simultaneously with yellow fever and informatics."

But this dual status has angered free traders, who charge that, while Brazil, the eighth largest world economy, petitions for access



Heliodinamica makes silicon wafers for solar cells near São Paulo.

to industrial markets as a full-dress trade contender, it raises the Third World mask to protect its goods at home from foreign com-

"Brazil wants the benefits of being a growing boy, but refuses to admit to adult-hood," said Henry Eicher, president of the Brazilian subsidiary of the U.S. computer

Brazilians have countered that the First World presses for liberal trade policies when it enjoys clear advantages, as in high technology. In fact, Brazilian exporters now face a battery of tariffs, anti-dumping suits and quotas on traditional goods.

Brazilian manufacturers of shoes, steel and textiles have been forced to sign voluntary quotas. Brazil charges that American poultry farmers unfairly subsidize their exports and Midwestern sugar beet growers are protected from competition by generous

"Most Brazilian goods already suffer some sort of quota or tariff," said Namir Salek, who monitors exports at the government-run Banco do Brasil. He estimated that the U.S. surtaxes cost Brazil \$1.5 billion

in export revenues last year.

A growing body of opinion, within Brazil and without, argues that Brazil must prepare for a new model of development. "For many years, Brazil was a showcase of development by substitution of imports by local goods," argued a senior Brazilian diplomat, The model served well, but maybe it is exhausted now."

Many say the new model will be one based on acquisition of technology, and technology will in turn rewrite the rules of

A Brazilian economist, Carlos Alberto Primo Braga, argues that technology and the knowledge that produces it are already flowing across customs posts, from computer to computer, immune from traditional controls. The present technological revolu-tion will dilute national boundaries, writes Mr. Primo Braga. The temptation to resort to regulatory measures, designed for domestic objectives, with be irresistible, however, The problem is these measures will be increasingly less able to control or stimulate

economic activity.

"In the old days, trade meant tariffs, barriers and industrial goods," said a U.S. diplomat. The trade agenda of the 80s and 90s is going to be one of high technology, intellectual property, research and development. The key question will be bow these things are going to be transferred.

MAC MARGOLIS is a Rio de Janeiro-based correspondent for Newsweek and a contributor to The Times of London.

As Economy Falters, Brazil Cools to Multinationals

By William A. Orme Jr.

AO PAULO — For years, international investors praised Brazil as one of the few big developing nations that was openly receptive to outside capital. But now that its economy is faltering and its need for foreign money and technology is arguably greater, sentiment against

multinational corporations is on the rise.

"I think the climate has changed," said George F.
Clegg, president of Monsanto do Brasil. "Foreign
capital has become something of a whipping boy. It has become good politics to talk about foreign invest-

ment as something that is bad for Brazil."

This wariness seems mutual. Many foreign businessmen say they are closely watching the drafting of Brazil's new constitution and the promised liberaliza tion of debt-for-equity swap regulations before mak-ing long-term investment commitments. There was little apparent hostility toward foreign

investment during Brazil's boom years, Mr. Clegg said, noting that this was in part because such opposition might not have been voiced during military rule. Foreign investment soared in the 1970s to more than 10 percent of gross domestic product and now totals some \$29 billion, of which about 30 percent originated in the United States, 13 percent in West Germany and 10 percent each in Switzerland and Japan. Automotive and pharmaceutical companies expanded their Brazilian operations in the 1980s to make the country an important export base, but major new investments have been few.

As evidence of Brazil's changing attitude, foreign executives point to its proposed constitutional restrictions on foreign investment in mining and other industries, its ban on non-Brazilian capital and technology from the microcomputer industry, and what hey consider the increasingly harsh treatment of foreign investment by the national press. Aside from its identification in some eves with past military regimes, outside investors have been burt politically by alleged environmental abuses related to foreignfinanced Amazon forestry and mining development

Big foreign firms have also been portrayed as defying Brazilian authorities in areas ranging from taxation to price controls. The multinationals have also been caught up in trade and debt disputes between Brazil and its foreign creditors and trading partners, making them a target for angry nationalists. "This image problem is partly our own fault," Mr. Clegg said. "We haven't been getting our message

across, and we have a positive message to tell."

Resentment toward foreign capital "is probably an inevitable spillover from the debt crisis," said Carlos Geraldo Langoni, who stepped down as Brazil's central bank chief five years ago. He stressed, however, that the change so far has

been more psychological than statutory: "Brazil's attitude toward foreign investment has changed, but its rules have not."

In 1987, Mr. Langoni noted, despite Brazil's debt moratorium, record inflation and overall economic policy chaos, foreign investors increased their net holdings by about \$900 million. With a more "coherent macroeconomic framework" and the added incentive of a liberalized debt swap program, foreign investment could be doubled in 1988, he said.

Debt swaps, pioneered on a large scale by Chile and Mexico, let foreign companies acquire local currency at a substantial discount providing that they spend the funds on local investment. spend the funds on local investments. Government

debts are purchased abroad on the so-called secondary market typically for about half their dollar face value; the debts are then redeemed domestically for an amount of local currency close to their nominal worth. Foreign investors get an incentive to expand, while the government reduces its debt.

Critics of swap programs say they dangerously expand the money supply while subsidizing investments that would have occurred anyway. Defenders contend the swaps greatly accelerate multinational expansion projects and let countries like Brazil compete against investment incentives offered by other

"Swaps are a bridge between the age of debt and

Overseas capital 'has become something of a whipping boy.'

the age of capital investment," Mr. Langoni said. Brazil's complex and costly debt-swap requirements have discouraged widespread use of the program. At least \$600 million in new investment projecus using the mechanism have been tentatively approved, however,

Finance Minister Mailson da Nóbrega has said be is revising Brazil's swap rules to make them less restrictive. The state-controlled Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimiento Economico e Social, an intermediary for equity-debt trades, estimates that the Brazilian economy could absorb up to \$4 billion annually in swap-generated investment without suffering adverse monetary effects. Most of this new foreign investment would be channeled toward such hardcurrency earners as manufacturing, mining and agri-business, experts say. (Another high-potential industry is tourism. A country with one of the world's longest, loveliest coastlines now lures only 370,000 Europeans and 215,000 Americans yearly).

More serious, however, is the issue of the constitution, which in its original draft form completely excluded foreign-owned companies from extractive industries like mining. Later drafts amended the ban, but the debate continues.

"I've been convinced all along that reason would prevail," said T.M. Cheney of BP Mineracao Ltda, a Brazilian subsidiary of British Petroleum that has invested \$20 million yearly since 1980 in mineral

Brazil, a vast, sparsely settled country with little mining history but buge geological potential, is in BP's view a classic illustration of the need for foreign risk capital. Brazilian firms, Mr. Cheney said, lack the resources and experience for such a costly and speculative quest, which in BP's case has led to the discovery of commercially viable deposits of copper, lead, zinc, nickel, platinum, cobalt and gold.

"If this law went into effect, we would lose all of that," he said.

Brazil and Mexico Seek New Strategies

Continued from page 7

Bresser Pereira argues that Brazil and other debtors will ultimately benefit from Brazil's radical debt stance. Argentina's success in ne-gonating a debt accord last year was widely ascribed to bankers' fear that it would otherwise follow Brazil's path, he noted in an inter-

view last month.

Mexico, in what many bankers considered the most promising conceptual advance yet in regional debt negotiations, recently secured

regional debt negoriations, recently secured U.S. government support for a proposal to exchange foreign debts for bonds.

Similar to Brazil's original proposal, the Mexican plan differs in two important respects: Participation by the banks is entirely voluntary, with discounts subject to negotiation, and the bonds are backed by the U.S. government: The bonds would be backed by up to \$10 billion in U.S. Treasury zero-coupon bonds; bearing no interest, the bonds could be purchased by Mexico today for about \$1.9 billion and reteemed at face value in 20 years.

Mexico's creditors, in turn, would trade in Merico's creditors, in turn, would trade in their loans at a discount for the new U.S.-backed Mexican bonds. The bonds would pay higher interest and carry the promise of even-mal full amortization, but the interest would

be paid on a smaller amount.

"Bankers would be taking a short-term loss to ensure long-term security," a U.S. Treasury

ite free zones for export inter-ite free zones for export inter-a range of incentives for non-orters, including exemption from export tariffs on goods and of-ined for exports, income un host-ditional exporter, entirity unit When bids are submitted on Feb. 19 for the bonds, Mexican officials are hoping the dis-counts proposed will be at least a third lower than the face value of their outstanding debt.
On the secondary loan market, they note, Mexican debts are traded today for less than half their nominal worth — the average market discount for Latin loans.

As Mexican finance officials tour the globe touring the bond proposal, some of the initial enthusiasm for the deal seems to be diminishing. Citibank, Mexico's and Latin America's largest private foreign creditor, said it will not

At the Acapulco meeting, the Group of Eight' demonstrated a new unity.

participate in the plan, which would make banks post a steep immediate loss in their loan portfolio's book value. But several Japanese, European and U.S. regional banks have agreed to buy the bonds, noting that the plan lowers Mexico's debt load and interest obligations while securing what many bankers had considered a dubious asset.

"This is not a definitive solution to the debt problem, but it is a flexible, market-oriented instrument that we think serves the interests of Mexico and of the banks as well," a Mexican

The contrast between Brazil's militancy and Mexico's more conciliatory and financially appealing approach helped secure U.S. backing for the Mexican plan, according to bankers and officials

"As the largest debtor, Brazil has a responsi-bility to smaller debtor countries," Mr. Bresser said. "So, we did our job and the Mexicans profited, and the Argentines got an agreement, and other countries benefited as well."

In Brazil and other debtor nations, officials often assert that their real economic problems are more internal than external. The domestic government debts of Brazil, Mexico and Argentina consume far more financial resources than do foreign debts. The new Brazilian finance minister, Mailson da Nóbrega, said that governments like Brazil's, which enact fiscal austerity programs "for their own reasons and

interests," deserve access to IMF aid.

Brazil and other debtors object, however, to the automatic linkage of IMF agreements to the disbursement of commercial loans.

Last year, in the last weekend of November,

the presidents of eight of Latin America's largest debtor nations, including Brazil and Mexi-co, collectively voiced their opposition to IMF linkage with commercial loan agreements. Gathered in Acapulco, Mexico, the presidents also ordered their finance ministers to negoti-

also ordered their finance ministers to negoti-ate lower debt-servicing obligations "in accor-dance with each country's ability to pay."

The Acapulco meeting of the "Group of Eight" demonstrated a new unity among the often tacheally and philosophically divergent debtor countries, participants said. Peruvian and Brazilian finance officials felt vindicated by the group's support for countries that adopt "unilateral measures to limit debt servicing in accordance with their development needs." Mexico, for example, had long condemned such "unilateralism," urging negotiated accords with creditors instead.

The most insistent advocate of a tougher

debt stance in the closed-door conference was not President Alan Garcia Pèrez of Peru, as had been expected, but President Raul Alfonsin of Argentina, who said Latins should de-mand a "return to historic interest rates."

Colombia, uniquely among the eight, has fully and punctually serviced its foreign loans, without resorting to a multiyear rescheduling, since the outset of the regional debt crisis five years ago. Although President Virgilo Barco Vargas assured creditors that Colombia was not contemplating a powerests cutoff, his ennot contemplating a payments cutoff, his en-dorsement of such measures was considered a significant hardening of policy for Latin Amer-ica's most conservative debtor.

WILLIAM A. ORME JR. contributes to The Economist and The Washington Post from Mex-

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Idea of Debt Forgiveness Gains Favor

Continued from page 7

ebtor countries to the World Bank and the

urope scally. S peace agreement a new sea of balance of set of balance of set of it led to a cutback in set of it led to a cutback in set of its led to a c The latter point evolves from the pledge of Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d in Seoul, in the so-called Baker Plan of 1985, that adequate capital will be available for countries

that accept economic adjustment.

Mr. Baker is asking Congress to approve American participation in what would be nearly the doubling of World Bank capital to permit it to pursue a much more ambitious lend-

ing program.
The bank, which commits nearly \$20 billion a year to Third World development, lends for specific projects, such as harbors, roads, schools and hospitals, and also makes policy-based loans tied to improvements in broad economic sectors, such as power generation or

transportation. The Treasury chief has also made sugges-tions to essessme of the overly austere lending policies of the IMF -- suggestions that have now been framed into specific proposals by its been in the Washington job for a little over a state-owned enterprises.

The Camdessus-Baker proposals, presently being debated by the executive board, involve not only less harsh lending conditions but also the creation of programs to cushion borrowers

against adverse turns in the economic climate. Arguing that an conce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, Mr. Camdessus also is urging countries to seek assistance from the IMF at an earlier stage of their difficulties.

One example of the kind of thing being considered is a "contingency financing mechanism" to provide assurances to borrowers undertaking difficult policy reforms that money will be available in case of external shocks, such as collapsing commodity prices, sharply higher interest rates or an earthquake.

American and international officials point to the IMF's agreement last year with Mexico as an example of the way the contingency financing mechanism might work. To qualify for \$6 billion of IMF credits, Mexico agreed to restrict government spending for subsidies on

managing director, Michel Camdessus, the for-mer governor of the Banque de France. He has ne selling to private investors some of its 700

Another possible change is reducing the fre-quency of national economic assessments from every three months to every six months and concentrating on fewer performance indicators in making these assessments.

Against the overwhelming problems of con-tracting living standards from the debt crisis, the greater suppleness now being shown in official debt policy and the increasing flexibility of the major institutions are seen as hopeful

For example, Brazil, the biggest Third World debtor, which has refused to have any-thing to do with the IMF for the last four years, agreed last week to make a \$350 million interest payment on its \$116 billion foreign debt and to begin talks with the IMF this mouth.

da Nobrega, says that the IMF is no longer the ogre that many Brazilians had imagined.

The country's new finance minister, Mailson

CLYDE H. FARNSWORTH is a New York Times financial journalist based in Washington.

SCIENCE

IN BRIEF

Mountain Gorillas on the Increase

KINIGI, Rwanda (Reuters) — After years of decline, the gorilla population of the Virunga mountains of central Africa is again on the increase, as a result of anti-poaching measures by the Rwandan government and foreign conservationists.

The latest census on the rare mountain gorillas shows that the volcanic mountain range, which straddles the borders between Rwanda, Uganda and Zaire, is home to at least 279 of earth's largest primates. There may be 28 others, but they have oot been definitely identified. Previous censuses showed the gorilla population had declined from between 261 and 290 in 1021.

1971-3 to between 242 and 266 in 1981.

Two Americans, Amy Vedder of Wildlife Conservation International and Conrad Aveling of Zaire's gorilla conservation project, who conducted their census in 1986, say the proportion of youngsters has also risen—from 40 percent in 1981, to 48 percent in their study.

The Virunga gorillas are the only examples of Gorilla gorilla beringei, one of the world's most endangered subspecies. Conservationists give most of the credit for the increase in their numbers to the Mountain Gorilla Project, a consortium of organizations including the World Wildlife Fund, the Washington-based African Wildlife Foundation and Britain's Fauna and Flora Preservation Society.

In the late 1970s the gorillas were poached for sale to foreign 200s and for souvenirs made from their heads and hands. The campaign against the poachers was led by American primatologist Dian Fossey, who worked at the Karisoke Research Institute in the park until her murder in 1985.

Study Disputes Hormone-Mood Link

NEW YORK (NYT) - A small study of hormones and moods in women shows no relationship between any of a variety of hormones and premenstrual syndrome. The finding calls into question certain drugs that

are used to treat the problem.

The investigators, led by Dr. David Rubinow of the National Institute of Mental Health in Bethesda, Maryland, studied 20 women who suffered from mood or behavioral disturbances in the week before menstruation. The scientists followed levels of nine horomones that others have suggested may cause the syndrome. The hormones included sex hormones and cortisol, a stress hormone. The researchers concluded, in an article in Ohstetrics and Gynecology, that theories ascribing premenstru-al syndrome to abnormal secretions of any of these hormones were "simplistic and inacccurate."

SDI May Lead to Better Flak Jacket

FAIRFAX, Virginia (NYT) — The "Star Wars" anti-missile program may not save the nation from nuclear Armageddon, but it might help give the president a new and improved lightweight flak jacket.

Progressive Apparel Inc. of Fairfax is using a process developed by the the Pentagon's Strategic Defense Initiative Organization to pioneer a new weaving technique for Keviar, a tough, light, synthetic fiber widely used in making hulletproof vests, boat hulls and airplane parts. The fiber is a product of E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. The SDI program pioneered the weaving process as a way to build spacetraft and other structures. the weaving process as a way to build spacecraft and other structures-

According to New Technology Week, an industry newsletter, Progressive Apparel is now using the technique to fashion new lines of "ballistic protective clothing." In addition, the company says finely woven Kevlar gloves could protect surgeons who are working in war zones from being cut by shrapnel embedded in their patients.

Panda Mating: Growling Foreplay
WASHINGTON (UPI) — The spring mating season is approaching,
hot the National Zoo's world famous giant panda couple appear to want little to do with each other. To encourage mating between the two, zoo officials have been putting Ling-Ling and her mate Hsing-Hsing in the same cage for about three hours each morning. Lisa Stevens, the collec-

"They don't do much of anything really," said Ms. Stevens, who supervises the pandas. "Occasionally he'll go over to her yard and she'll growl at him — but pandas generally don't interact that much."

washington's giant pandas, a 1972 gift from the Chinese government, have tried to mate several times in captivity with disappointing results. The panda mating season is March to June. Ling-Ling, at 19 the oldest giant panda in the United States, has had two unsuccessful pregnancies. Zookeepers have cleared Ling-Ling's cage of the rocks and wooden structures that might foster the harmful bacteria that killed her last cub.

Reclaiming the Duck's Habitat

By Philip Shabecoff
New York Times Service

ber of ducks and other waterfowl in nove director of the plan. He said North America, the United States the plan was the first opportunity and Canada are embarking on a wildlife managers have had to work last-ditch effort to rebuild the on a continental scale to save flocks of migratory birds.

The two governments, working opportunity," he added.
with private conservation and wildlife management groups, are putthe plan for Canada's Wildlife Serlife management groups, are put-ting into motion the first steps of a long-range North American Waterwhich the planners hope to achieve by the year 2000, is to restore the continent's waterfowl populations to the levels of a decade ago.

The waterfowl populations to our societies will decline as well. It is our last chance."

The waterfowl populations of the 1970s were far below the size of the great flocks that the first European settlers found on this cootioent, wildlife biologists believe. But they say that level is the best they can hope for, given the extent of habitat destruction.

plan, therefore, will focus on proecting and improving the remainducks, geese and swans need for modern farming methods allowed breeding, nesting and migrating. In marginal lands to be cultivated and some cases, efforts will be made to as agricultural economics rewarded restore breeding and oesting farmers who put every inch of land grounds already destroyed.

many stages of the waterfowl's life tilizers and pesticides, as well as cycle, the prairies of western Cana- growing air pollution and acid rain, da and the north central United endangered the remaining water

Not long ago, as nature keeps time, the North American prairies were an earthly paradise for water-fowl. The land was speckled with potholes, marshes and similar wetlands ideal for feeding and breeding, and a sea of grass provided nourishment and nesting grounds concealed from predators.

prairie has become a kind of duck's In the 1980s, some of the most tilled for crops.

life managers and conservationists ods of protecting the flocks by maintaining refuges and regulating hunting were no longer sufficient, and they pressed for a new ap-

In 1986 loterior Secretary Don-ald P. Hodel and Canada's environment minister, Tom McMillan, signed the waterfowl management plan, which is expected to cost \$1.5 billion over the next 12 years.

This is the most colossal recovery plan ever attempted," said Har-vey K. Nelson, who was recently ASHINGTON — Alarmed vey K. Nelson, who was recently by a steep decline in the num-selected as the first American execducks. "It is also probably the last

vice, emphasized the urgency of the situation. "If we don't do any-

population. But experts say the ducks cannot be saved by limitations on hunting.

"The bottom line is, we can stop The biologists say the loss and hunting—and we are oot foreclos-degradation of habitats constitute ing that possibility—but if you the primary reason for the dwin- don't have habitat you doo't have dling oumber of the birds. The ducks," said one official of the ser-

The loss of waterfowl habitat acing wetlands and grasslands that celerated after World War II as under the plow. At the same time, Because they are so critical in the increasing use of chemical fer-States will get particular attention. fowl habitat. Recent periods of drought have also contributed to shrinking of the habitat.

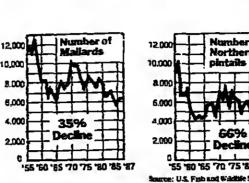
estimates were published by the birds are rapidly being destroyed to U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the create oew farmland. But considerbreeding populations of the 10 able effort will focus on the prairie most common duck species stood pothole region, a 300,000-square-at 42.7 million. By 1987 the breed-mile (777,000-square-kilometer) oncealed from predators. ing population of these 10 species area of western Canada and the Today, however, much of the had dwindled to 30.3 million. oorth central United States.

esert. Many of the wetlands have common duck species, such as malbeen drained for agriculture and lards, blue-winged teals and northindustry, and most of the grass has ern pintails, declined sharply. Othplowed under and the land ers are losing ground slowly or barely holding their own.

While the preservation of geese and swans is also a goal of the plan, Not surprisingly, the continent's population of waterfowl, particularly ducks, has plummeted. Wild-most of the resources will be concentrated on ducks. Mr. Nelson recognized that conventional meth- said that, while oil and mineral exploracion in northern Canada has had an impact on oesting Arctic geese, most goose and swan popolations are relatively stable because their breeding grounds are under

passes much of North America, ingrounds along coastal wellands







shrinking of the habitat. the lower Mississippi Valley, where in 1955, the first year that formal trees and wetlands used by the

This area is speckled with bundreds of thousands of potholes, shallow depressions in the earth left by retreating glaciers. The pot-holes collect rain water that runs off from the surrounding land. They have a high rate of evaporaoon, filling up during wet seasons migrating and during winter. It and often drying out completely specifies a variety of tools for doing during drought cycles every 10 or

Rich in nutrients, the potholes are critical for waterfowl, which descend upon them in breeding and oesting seasons.

and by federal price support levels, farmers moved aggressively to excluding waterfowl wintering pand acreage under cultivation. In gram will entail making arrange-produce more ducks per acre." many cases, this meant draining the and the hardwood bottom lands of potholes. It also meant plowing the land in ways that will benefit wa- fulness, he said, requires heavy in- they are there, he said.

grassy upland areas around the terfowl said Dr. Patterson of Can-vestments to pay for dikes to retain otholes that were necessary nest- ada's Wildlife Service. One part of ing habitats for many of the duck this, he said, would be the restora-

food markets, as well as governreplanting upland areas with grass
ment incentives intended to diswhere birds could feed and nest suade farmers from cultivating without being exposed to foxes, marginal lands have slowed the de-skunks, raccouns, dogs and other struction of potholes and other wa- predators. terfowl habitats. But the destruction has not ended.

The waterfowl plan seeks to protect, restore and enhance these pothole environments, along with other habitats used by the ducks while specifies a variety of tools for doing to the landowners to encourage so, starting with the purchase of participation, Dr. Patterson said. some pothole areas and other criti-

But as Mr. Nelson noted, the

The primary thrust of the proments with farmers to manage their

cries. tion of prairie potholes already
The recent depression in world drained Another part would entail

Farmers would also be encour-aged to leave their fields in smbble after the harvest to provide food

for migratory birds. Incentives, such as payments for agreements to conserve rather than develop farmland, would be given

Another approach would be to make the remaining pothole areas and wetlands more productive. Datat continues to shrink, "we have to

Enhancing these wetlands' use-

water and the creation of artificial.

This spring, the U.S. and Caredian wildlife managers will start a long-range, \$10-million program to improve the quality of waterfowl habitat in the Quill Lakes size of Saskatchewan, Dr. Patterson and

Of the \$1.5 billion envisioned for the management program, Si halion would be spent in Canada because so much of the critical waterfowl habitat is there

Only a part of of the \$1.5 billion would be appropriated by the gov-emments of the two countries. The rest would be raised by state and provincial governments and by private organizations like Ducks Un-About two-thirds of Docks Unit 1

migratory fowl inhabit much of the vid Wesley, conservation programs mited's members are hinters, but continent at some part of the year manager for Ducks Unlimited, one Mr. Wesley said that the organiza-Spurred by a favorable world and "there will never be enough of the participating private consertion is not simply trying to save grain market in the 1960s and 70s money to buy all the land they vation groups, said that as the number of acres of suitable duck habi- Waterfowl are also of great value to birdwatchers, he noted. But even

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A Doctor's War Against Smoking

By Lawrence K. Altman New York Times Service

D R. JOHN J. CANNELL remembers how, at the age of 6, he watched his father, a cigarette smoker, die from lung cancer. Now Dr. Cannell is a 39-year-old

family physician in Beaver, West Virginia, and the vivid memory of his father coughing up blood as he was dying in his mother's arms has driven him to an unusual policy that has shocked some people hut gained praise, if not imitation, from medical colleagues.

Through an advertisement in a local oewspaper, Dr. Cannell urged prospective patients who refuse to give up smoking to seek care from some other doctor. He said he did not want them as patients. He pledged to treat any patient for an emergency (and did so recently for a smoker who was about to suffocate). He also promised to continue caring for those already in his practice who ignored his warnings about smoking.

He said he would feel triumphant if he could persuade one pa-dent to quit smoking each week. About 25 patients have stopped smoking since the ad appeared last summer, Dr. Cannell said in an

Taking the stance "was a personal thing," he said. "I didn't want to see any more people in the terminal stages of illnesses that were selfinduced and that I couldn't do anything about"

adopt his policy; the two physicians with whom he practices and the 50 other physicians who serve 30,000 people in the Beaver area do ire it. He also said he did not extend his policy to alcoholics and the obese because they often are strongly influenced by genetics.

Nevertheless, critics have said Dr. Cannell was playing God, mak-, liey woold become a oatiooal ing parishs of smokers, persecuting a segment of the population and encouraging doctors to use personal habits as criteria for selecting oell's policy or extended it to alcoholics and the obese. Who would

treat the rejected? Dr. Cannell, in turn, defends his stance by citing the tradition of allowing doctors and patients to choose each other. Putting a novel twist on the ethical obligations of physicians to treat padents, he also cites Hippocrates, who warned physicians that their primary duty was to do oo harm. Dr. Cannell argues that by treating smokers for tobacco-related problems he is, in effect, encouraging them in their

On this logic, he has received support from an expert in ethics.

Dr. Cannell 'is not going against



Dr. John J. Cannell and a skeleton decorated with tobacco labels and anti-smoking warnings.

of," said Dr. John H. Burkhart, must strive to retain compassion by who heads the American Medical Association's council on ethics and judicial affairs. In an interview, Dr. Burkhart said he admired Dr. Can-The West Virginia physician said nell for "oot wanting to be a co-he was oot urging other doctors to conspirator" with smoking paconspirator" with smoking pa-

Dr. Burkhart, recalling bow the ashtrays that he had once placed throughout his office have given way to anti-smoking signs, said he would consider adopting Dr. Cannell's policy in his own family pracoce in Knoxville, Tennessee, Yet he said he doubted Dr. Cannell's po-Dr. Cannell's announcement

provides an unusual insight into the way physicians think, the frusparients. Some foresaw thorny trations they face in practicing practical and ethical problems if many doctors adopted Dr. Cantract between patient and doctor as both strive to make the patient Doctors know that a patient's

will to live is as potent a medicine as any therapy they can provide, which is one reason why successful physicians do everything in their power to gain a patient's cooperadon. Doctors also know that compassion is indispensable in speed-dustry.

ing the healing process, although Dr. Cannell said he never alphysicians vary in their ability to lowed smoking in his office and

overcoming the feeling that they are performing exercises in futility.

This problem often arises among patients who suffer from incurable ailments because they smoke and drink alcohol to excess. Physicians are well aware that many such patients move from doctor to doctor until they find one who does not criticize their behavior.

Dr. Cannell smoked briefly at age 17 but stopped because inhai-ing made him sick. He attended medical school in the early 1970s at the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill, in the heart of tobacco country, and recalls being appalled at one lecture on tobacco-related diseases. A spokesman for the tobacco companies "was given equal time and told us none of the dangers were proven and tobacco is a great thing," he said. "It was in-credible."

tives no longer are invited to talk in these lectures at the University of North Carolina, he added. The university, for its part, says it has never had a policy encouraging or forbid-ding speakers from the tobacco in-

any kind of ethical practice I know behaving dangerously, physicians mother of three, a smoker, from lung cancer.

> Several patients had severe lung damage from smoking to the point where they could no longer inhale because they were severely short of breath due to chronic infections. They would get better, in fact so

much better that they went back to their regular cigarette habit," Dr. Cannell said. "I thought, what did I do? I haven't helped this patient, My actions have furt him." He also was disturbed about the

the also was disturbed about the ethics of giving a clean bill of health to a smoker who comes for a check-up, has a normal chest X-ray and normal breathing test results and normal heart function. "The message you give is that cigarettes haven't hurt you, at least yet," he said. To Dr. Cannell, cigarette smok-

ers are tobacco drug addicts. Only a rare doctor would continue to treat a heroin or cocaine addict if the patient did not agree to enter a detoxification program, so I just wanted to be consistent," Dr. Carnell said

Although Dr. Cannell said he had received "a few angry calls," he believes his policy has been suc-

physicians vary in their ability to express it.

The fact that physicians differ in their approaches is one reason why savvy patients interview physicians of treating emphysema, lung canbefore selecting one. But patients related diseases. The turning point drug addict before and lam an often do not act in their own best related diseases. The turning point drug addict before, and I am. That interest. When patients persist in was the death of a 40-year-old makes me feel good.

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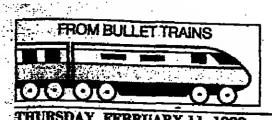
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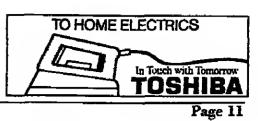
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INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

A Call for Leadership: **Managers Need Not Apply**

By SHERRY BUCHANAN International Herald Tribune

▼ONDON — Corporations need leaders, not managers, to compete in today's volatile business environment, some experts say. But in the debate over what kind of leadership is effective for corporations, management experts caution that leadership, especially if it is charismatic, can be manipulative and dangerous.

They also argue that managers all the way down the line can acquire leadership skills the same way they acquire financial or other professional managerial skills: This is leadership with a small "I" rather than a capital "L."

"There is no way that in the world's competitively intense environment a sluggish management hierarchy which is good at

bureaucratic games will pros-per," said John P. Kotter, pro-fessor of organizational be-havior at Harvard Business School He argues that from 1947 to 1975, businesses operated in a comparatively stable environment. Now, he said, "what firms need are leaders with a vision who will inspire

vestments to pay for ditts be water and the creation of at

tislands,

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are leaders with a vision who will inspire people.'

What firms need

people."

The word "leader" is beginning to appear in the title of management books and training courses. The Center for Creative Leadership in Greensboro, North Carolina, which teaches leadership skills to managers, reports that enrollment has tripled in the

Management books on leadership are coming out of the major business schools, such as "Leaders" by Warren Bennis and Burt Nanus, professors of management at the University of Southern California (Harper & Row, 1985); "The Transformational Leader" by Mary Anne Devanna of Columbia University and Noel Tichy of the University of Michigan (John Wiley, 1986), and the most recent, "The Leadership Factor" by Mr. Kotter of Harvard (Free Press, 1988)

Effective leadership includes a vision, a strategy to carry out that vision, a highly motivated group of people to do it and the ability to make others do things they wouldn't otherwise.

ANAGERS, in contrast, according to Mr. Kotter, are good at planning, budgeting, organizing, controlling through formal authority rather than through inspiration and basically maintaining the status quo.

Leaders, he contends, are made, not born. His survey of 900 U.S. executives indicates that the bureaucratic disease that stifles people from becoming effective leaders is rampant in U.S.

Of those questioned, 93 percent said managers were not usually rewarded for developing subordinates for leadership. On the contrary, managers are often rewarded for killing off talented managers who are threatening their own jobs; 87 percent said it was almost impossible to make lateral moves in their companies, an essential for developing leaders who will know how the whole company operates, not just a portion of it. Eighty percent said they had inadequate programs to identify what people needed to develop their leadership skills.

But management experts also caution companies against fo-cusing on charismatic leaders as their only salvation.

Mr. Kotter said. "The problem with many charismatic leaders is that their egos are out of control. They are the ones who are more likely not to hire good people underneath them because of deep-seated insecucities despite the bravado."

Peter Drucker, professor of social sciences at Claremont Graduate School in California, wrote in The Wall Street Journal recently: "Leadership has little to do with leadership qualities and even less to do with charisma. It boring. Its essence is performance."

Is it really all that different from effective management?

McGraw **Takeover** Rumored

Stock Price Soars: Maxwell Bid Seen

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches NEW YORK - The stock of McGraw-Hill Inc. soared Wednesday as speculatioo intensified that the giant U.S. media company was the target of a takeover bid.

By ooon, the price of McGraw-Hill's stock had risen \$5.25, to \$57.375. It closed at \$55.75, with 683,600 shares having been traded. On Tuesday, the stock had gained

The company declined to comment on the activity of its stock or the rumors on Wall Street that Robert Maxwell, the British pubishing magnate, was interested in acquiring McGraw-Hill

The New York Stock Exchange said that McGraw-Hill officials, in response to a request by the ex-change, had declined to comment on whether there were any corporate developments that might ex-plain the unusual market activity.

lo London, Robert H. Smith, vice chairman of Maxwell Communica-tions U.S.A., said his company was not holding or seeking, takeover talks with McGraw-Hill.

"As far as we know, McGraw-Hill is not a seller," he said.

Asked whether Maxwell Comnunications U.S.A., a subsidiary of Maxwell Communications Corp., had been buying McGraw-Hill stock on the open market, Mr. Smith replied: "That's not something we would comment about."

He said that recent speculation Pergamon Publishing Ltd., which is responsible for the U.S. market.

Mr. Maxwell tried unsaccessfullast year to acquire Harcourt race Jovanovich Inc., the debtladen, Florida-based publisher.

"He made it very clear that he would like to establish a beachhead in this country," an analyst to New

day reiterated a recommendation liey coordination a bad name. to buy McGraw-Hill stock, said the That, they say, is unfair. made it vulnerable to a takeover. lem. There just wasn't coough of lived up to its promises.

"Coordination wasn't the probor the West Germans. Only Japan fiscal policies have begun to move in the direction promised a year said McGraw-Hill was worth it," said Alexandre Lamfalussy, spo to \$100 a share. (Reuters, IHT)

separal manager of the Problem was not with what

Carlzon Pilots SAS Into the Future

By Steve Lohr

New York Times Service
STOCKHOLM — Jan Carlzon, the tall, 46-year-old president
of Scandinavian Airlines System. is Sweden's answer to Lee A. lacocca: a charismatic executive who revitalized a major corporation, then wrote a best seller about his managerial exploits.

As Mr. Carlzon's punchy and preachy book, "Moment of

Truth, recounts, he assumed the helm of a money-losing SAS to late 1981 and transformed the airline. He focused oo business passengers, decentralized the organization, iovested heavily in training, and improved service and punctuality dramatically.
The bold strategy worked: SAS returned to profitability in Mr.
Carlzon's first year as president and carned a respectable \$273 million before taxes on revenues of \$3.9 billion last year.

Yet, today, Mr. Carlzon faces another major challenge: preparing SAS for the more competitive, deregulated world toward which European airlines are moving. Although he is ahead of bis European peers in trying to adapt SAS to unfolding deregulatinn, it is open to question whether he can accomplish his goal of making SAS one of the five or so major carriers that are expected to dominate the European industry io the mid-1990s.

SAS also may expand into South America, Wednesday, in Buenos Aires, Mr. Carlzon and the Argentine government signed n letter of intent for SAS to buy up to 40 percent of the moneylosing state airline Aerolineas Argentinas. The purchase, SAS has said, is conditional on a feasibility

study to be completed in May. The top-five target io Europe is an ambitious goal for an air-



Jan Carlzon, president of Scandinavian Airlines System.

line whose three home markets community took a first step to-embrace a scant 17 million peo-ple. SAS, half-owned by the gov-deregulation is known, when ernments of Sweden, Denmark and Norway, raoks eighth among European carriers in terms of average revenue generated by flying one passenger one mile, a key industry gauge,

Last month, the European

rules curbing discount fares were relaxed. When the process is completed, hopefully in 1992,

Rivals Negotiate For Générale As Shares Leap

BRUSSELS — The main rivals for control of Societé Générale de Belgique sought hectically Wednes-day to forge alliances after the re-moval Tuesday of legal obstacles to all-out competition for the giant

holding company.

The Italian financier Carlo de
Benedetti, who is estimated to control about 33 percent of Générale, said on Italian television that he had offered André Leysen a post as chairman of the company. Mr. Ley-seo heads a mainly Belgian consor-uum that claims control of 27.5 percent of Generale.

Shares in Generale jumped 5.6 percent in massive trading to close at a record high of 4,500 Belgian francs (\$126,30), exactly twice their price nn the first trading day of this

On Jan. 5, Mr. de Benedetil began a buying spree of Generale shares, setting off a bitter battle for the sprawling, 166-year-old con-glomerate that dominates key sectors of Belgium's economy and has

large interests abroad. Generale responded by issuing 12 million voting shares to dilute the voting power of his stake. But on Tuesday, the Brussels Commercial Court let stand a temporary injunction issued Jan. 20 barring Generale from raising its capital and stripping voting rights from the oew shares.

Later on Tuesday, the Banking Commission opened the way for Mr. de Benedetti to expand his 18.6 percent holding by another 15 percent.

Mr. Leysen, the chairman of the Belgian holding company Gevaert NV, appeared to be at the center of the intense negotiations Wednesday. Before the offer of the chairmanship, Mr. de Benedetti already had offered to oegotiate an agree-ment to run Belgium's biggest com-pany with Mr. Leysen as an equal

"I'm in contact with everyone, but one can't expect me to make any decisions in the next 24 hours," Mr. Levsen told the national news

agency Belga on Wednesday.

Analysts, meanwhile, estimated that a group led by the French financial group Compagnie Finan-cière de Suez holds almost 20 percent of Générale together with other French allies. Suez, which is said to have en-

tered the battle to help fend off Mr. de Benedetti, said in Paris that Générale's allies had a majority in-

"There is every reason to think that Societé Générale's friends have more than 50 percent," a Suez spokeswoman said. But she declined to identify the parties invnlved, and analysts said that Suez obviously was including Mr. Leysen's consortium in its calculations.

Compagnies Européennes Réun-ies, or Cerus, Mr. de Benedetti's French holding company, says it controls 18.6 percent of Generale's capital. But financial sources close to the battle say Mr. de Benedetti's stake adds up to about 33 percent through boldings of friendly

stalking McGraw-Hill might have been sparked by the British company's announcement Jan, 26 that it had recruited a senior McGraw-Hill executive, Donald Fruehling, as deputy chief executive of Markel By Carl Gewirtz By Carl Gewirtz By Carl Gewirtz International Settlements in Basel, Jussy, "but with what they failed to budget deficit, and West Germany said Lord Roll of Ipsden, president property of department of depa

International Heruld Tribune PARIS - The October turmoil in financial markets created an issue that continues to plague economists and policy makers: Can the world's major todustrialized na-tions succeed in a coordinated ap-

proach to economic problems?
In recent interviews, leading economists said they leared that the market upsets and the collapse Peter Appert, a media analyst of the Louvre agreement on curren-with C.J. Lawrence Inc. who Tues-cy stability had given economic po-

He said McGraw-Hill was worth it," said Alexandre Lamfalussy, "The problem was not with what ago. The United States has made skepticism that has added to the "If there are clear gains," asks 590 to \$100 a share. (Reusers, IHT) general manager of the Bank for they announced," said Mr. Lamfa-some progress in restraining its vulnerability of financial markets," See COORDINATE, Page 17

to reduce the price of the X-MP.

known to man.

Switzerland.

accord reached by major industrialized nations to February 1987 to

Richard Portes, director of the initially targeted.

And in Decem stabilize exchange rates was flawed ic Policy Research, agreed. from the outset. By mistargeting the value of the dollar — establishing too high a range against the Deutsche mark and the yen - the agreement thwarted progress to re-duce the U.S. trade delicit.

Equally important, the promised policy changes needed to underpin exchange rate stabilization were oot implemented by the Americans

But economists argue that the cies - that is, fiscal policies."

"It would be very dangerous to let the Louvre accord and its sequel give coordination a bad name," he said. "But that, I fear, to some extent has taken place due to the demonstrated inability to live up to whatever fiscal policy commit-

ments were made. Under the pressures created by the October stock market collapse,

carry out in terms of domestic policies."

Richard Portes, director of the budget deficit, and West Germany said Lord Roll of Ipsden, president of S.G. Warburg, the British merchant bank. And in December, the Group of

Seven industrialized nations reaffirmed "their conviction that the basic objectives and economic policy directions agreed to the Louvre accord remain valid," although the statement implied a lower target range for the dollar. Yet the scars from the bruising

efforts to coordinate policy remain.
The failure of policy coordination from February through October of 1987 "left a feeling of disapin the direction promised a year pointment, an atmosphere of

first glance appear to be purely political: domestically, the reluctance to raise taxes or curtail spending; and toternationally, the codless finger-pointing about whether the country running a cur-rent-account deficit is living beyond its means or whether the surplus country is living off its

neighbors.
In fact, the stumbling block is much more basie: a lack of agreement even among economists on

"If there are clear gains," asks

Currency Rates

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Cray's Counting Heavily on Newest Supercomputer which is limited to how many it can oew machines before buying while sometimes cumbersome, can run make, will be able to ship only others are choosing less expensive rings around the Cray on certain three or four this year and one a ones. Cray has not helped matters scientific problems. On top of this came the departure of Mr. Chen, who was considered

By Andrew Pollack

New York Times Service SAN FRANCISCO — Cray Research Inc. introduced its ocwest and most powerful supercomputer Wednesday, boping it would be viewed as a symbol not of what the company was but of what it will be.

The \$20 million machine, the Y-MP, is the last one Cray will market that was inspired by Steve S. Chen, the brilliant computer designer who stunned the industry and rattled Wall Street in September by leaving after another project on which he was working was can-celed. The Y-MP's design was completed by a team headed by Lester T. Davis, an executive vice president expected to lead many Cray

design efforts in the future.
The success of the Y-MP is essential in an increasingly competitive slowed, partly because some cusmany smaller computers work in industry that is evolving from a spe-tomers have been waiting for the tandem. These machines, while cialized business catering largely to the Defense Department to one with a broad range of industrial and academic users. After a decade in which it was not unusual for Cray to grow 40 percent or more annually, growth slowed to 15 percent last year. Com-pany officials expect increases in both revenues and carnings to be

slightly less this year.
The Y-MP is the successor to the X-MP, the line that bas been Cray's mainstay for several years. The Y-MP, which has eight processors working together, is two to three times more powerful than the most powerful X-MP, for a price only 25 percent higher, and, under ideal conditions, will be able to perform 2 billion to 4 billion arithmetic operations per second.

The Y-MP is part of a one-two punch on which Cray is counting. Next year it will introduce the Cray 3, expected to be about three times as powerful as the Y-MP though geared for different uses. The Cray 3 will use high-speed chips of gallium arsenide instead of the usual silipon. But even the Y-MP will not

make a difference soon. Cray,

BUSINESS SCHOOL LAUSANNE M.B.A.

B.S.L introduces in February 1988 its new programmes: The Master of Business Administration, The Doctor of Business Administration cialize in International Money & Bonking or Global Business. Top faculty, Taking enrolments now. Tels Dean of Administrat 021/2/38 33 Or write: P.O. Box 2290 1002 Lessanne/Swizerland.

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At the same time, competition is "It's a very good machine for the company, but I'd classify it as an head-oo challenge from ETA Systevolutionary machine," said Jeffry tems, a subsidiary of a traditional canin, an analyst with Hambrecht rival, Control Data Corp., as well as & Quist in San Francisco. "The from three Japanese computer gi-Cray 3 has the potential to be a revolutionary machine." from three Japanese computer gi-ants, Fujitsu Ltd., Hitachi Ltd. and NEC Corp. From below, Cray is Since introducing the Cray 1 in beset by pesky mini-supercomputer 1976, Cray has been the superstar companies like Convex Computer Corp. and Alliant Computer Sys in supercomputers, the multi-million-dollar machines that are the fastest calculatiog devices less powerful, are far less expensive.

From the side are coming com-But Cray has been having un-characteristic trouble of late. Earn- Inc. with radical new parallel proings and revenue growth have cessing architectures jo which

On top of this came the departure of Mr. Chen, who was considered the heir to Cray's founder, Seymour Cray, as chief designer, Mr. Chen was working on a futuristic parallel processing machine known as the MP when the company canceled the project as too expensive and too technologically ambitious. Mr. Chen left to form his own company, Supercomputer Systems of Eau

See CRAY, Page 17

U.S. \$500,000,000 National Westminster Bank PLC

Primary Capital FRNs (Series "B")

In accordance with the provisions of the Notes, notice is hereby given that for the six months interest period from February 11, 1988 to annum. The interest payable on the relevant interest payment date, August 11, 1988 against Coupon No. 7 will be U.S. \$3,570.49 and U.S. \$357.05 respectively for Notes in denominations of U.S. \$100.000 and U.S. \$10,000.

By: The Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A. London, Agent Bank

February 11, 1988

Interest Rates

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To Dr. Cannell, cipres:

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Sources: Reelers, Bank of Takya-Com-

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U.S. Money Market Funds

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AVIS AUX PARTICIPANTS DE OBLI-DOLLAR CONVOCATION A L'ASSEMBLÉE GÉNÉRALE EXTRAORDINAIRE

Les participants de Obli-Dollar sont priès d'assister à l'Assemblée Générale Extraordinaire qui se réunira le lundi 22 février 1988 à 15 heures afin de délibèrer, dans le cadre de l'article 36.2 de la loi l'ordre du jour suivant: 1) Transformation du Fonds Commun de Placement Obli-Dollar

1) Transformation du Fonds Commun de Placement Obli-Dollar par constitution d'une Société d'Investissement à capital variable tel que ce régime est fixé par le chapitre II de la loi du 25 août 1983 relative aux organismes de placement collectif, par apport de tous les actifs et toutes les obligations du Fonds Commun de Placement Obli-Dollar à la Société d'Investissement à Capital variable qui prendra la dénomination 'Obli-Dollar'.

2) Adoption des status de la Société d'Investissement à capital variable 'Obli-Dollar'.

variable Obi-Dollar à raison d'une action A qui distribue les dividendes ou B qui capitalise les dividendes de la Sicav, su choix de l'actionnaire pour chaque part du Foods Commun de Placement Obi-Dollar, et fixation des modalités d'échange des certifi-

Désignation des membres du Conseil d'Administration du Commissaire aux Comptes et Expert Indépendant.

Votre attention est attirée sur le fait que l'Assemblée Organisée dans le cadre de l'article 36.2 de la lei du 25 août 1983 peut valablement délibérer quelque suit le e anues 20.2 de la sa cu 20 200 1.900 peut valatiement neutrete queque suit le quoman réuni. Ces différents points de l'ordre du jour devront être approuvés par les deux tiers au moins des participants présents ou represents.

Les participants de Ohis-Dollar dans l'impossibilité de participer en personne sont priès de se faire representer en déposant leux titres nuprès d'un Cablissement Bancuire et en addressant leur procuration accompagnée du certificat de blocage de leux titres au Siège Social de la Société de Gestion au plus tard le 15 leuries 1000.

Les formulaires de procuration sont disponibles au siège de la Société de Gestion et auprès de:
BANQUE PARIRAS (Laxembourg) S.A., 10A, Boulevard Royal, LUXEMBOURG, BANQUE PARIBAS SUISSE S.A., 2, Place de Hollande,

Des convocations et des formules de procuration out été euroyées à tous les actionnaires nominatifs inscrits au 25 junvier 1983. Pour le Conseil d'Administration

BANQUE PARIBAS, 3. Rue d'Anim, PARIS

J. Pierson Directour Général

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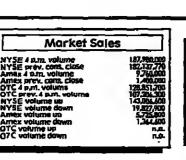


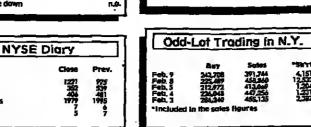
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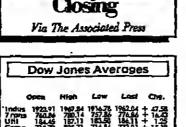
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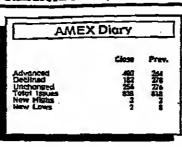






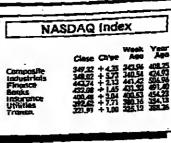


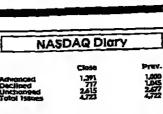
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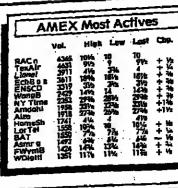


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AMEX Stock Index

Sis. Clase Div. Yid. PE 1005 High Low Quot, Chige Dow Jumps as Optimism Grows

NEW YORK — Prices closed sharply higher been focusing on rates since banks reduced their base lending rates to 8.5 percent last week.

Stock Exchange as investors grew more confident that lower interest rates and investors. dent that lower interest rates and impending reports on economic indicators would boost the

Computer-driven program trading and large-scale dividend plays further boosted prices. The Dow Jones industrial average rose 47.58 points to close at 1,962.04. It was the Dow's highest level since the Jan. 18 closing of 1,963.86.

The New York Stock Exchange composite index rose 2.61 to 144.24. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index added 4.94 to 256.66. The price

of an average share gained 58 cents. Advances led declines by more than a 3-1 ratio. Volume was 187.98 million shares, up from 162.35 million Tuesday.

"The selling in the market has dried up," said Alan Ackerman, senior vice president with Gruntal & Co. "This market has been essentially a traders' market, and traders sit on the idelines when there's a lot of selling going on. When it abates, they come back in.

Traders and analysts said buying that began in the last hour of the previous session spread throughout the market on Wednesday. They linked the enthusiasm, which most said was temporary, to a growing awareness of declines in interest rates in recent weeks.

"The perception of lower rates has finally taken hold," said Jim Andrews, head of institutional trading at Janney Montgomery Scott Inc. in Philadelphia.

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In addition, the Federal Reserve System's principal monetary policy-making committee was concluding a two-day meeting Wednesday amid a spreading conviction that the Fed will move to ease restrictions on credit growth, putting further downward pressure on interest

Lower interest rates benefit the equity market because they encourage investors seeking higher returns to shift money away from debt securi-ties and into stocks, pushing prices higher.

Many investors who had been cantious about buying stocks before the release of several economic statistics late this week appeared to be increasingly confident that the data will contain good news, analysts said.

Of particular importance is the announcement Friday of December figures for the merchandise trade delicit. The markets have for the past several months focused on the trade delicit. which hit a peak of \$17.6 billion in October, as an important clue to the overall health of the U.S. economy. Economists generally expect the December shortfall to be in the same range as November's \$13.2 billion. Central Illinois Power was the most active

NYSE-listed issue, unchanged at 23. Allied-Signal followed, up % to 33%.
Philadelphia Electric was third on the actives

list, up 14 to 20%. AT&T rose 1/2 to 29%. IBM added 2% to

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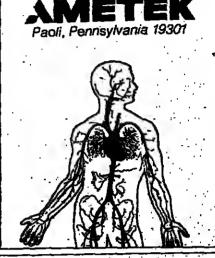
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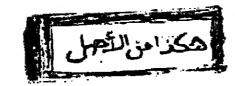
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NYSE Highs-Lows

U.K. to Probe Trading Of Shares in Peachey The Associated Press

LONDON — Two inspectors have been ap-pointed to investigate possible insider trading in the shares of Peachey Property Corp., a large London-based real estate developer, Trade Secretary Lord Young said Wednesday.

He said in a statement that the inquiry also

would cover any transactions with a possible connection to the chairman of British Land Co., John Ritblat. Mr. Ritblat, 52, was unavailable

A British Land subsidiary was reported on May 8 to have sold a 7.2 percent stake in Peachey. The holding eventually went to Bell Group Ltd., which is controlled by the Australian financier Robert Holmes & Court. The same day, Peachey shares jumped 47 pence (now 83 cents) to 425 pence as the market

suspected a merger was under way. Lord Young's announcement brought the number of insider trading investigations being conducted by British inspectors to 14, eight of which are being considered for prosecutions

the Trade Department said. In another announcement, Lord Young said he had called in the government's Monopolies and Mergers Commission to investigate a bid worth £69 million (\$121.5 million) by Hanson Trust PLC, an industrial conglomerate, for

George Armitage, a brick maker. Hanson already owns London Brick, the country's largest brick maker, and the commis-sion has three months to decide whether the purchase should be permitted,

> RUSSELL BAKER IN THE IHT EVERY WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY URBANE WIT AT ITS SATRICAL BEST

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Generali Increases Midi Stake to 9%

By Jacques Neher Special to the Herold Tribine

PARIS - Compagnie du Midi. the French insurance and real estate group, said Wednesday that Assicurazioni Generali SpA, Italy's leading insurance company, had increased its stake in Midi 10 more than 9 percent.

Generali, which bought 4.98 per-cent of Midi's stock last fall, made the additional purchases last week and now holds "probably 9.5 or 9.6 percent," according to Patrice Al-lain-Dupre, a spokesman for Midi. Midi. one of the most heavily traded and widely held stocks quoted on the Paris Bourse, is one of several French companies that have been the subjects of takeover speculation in recent days.

Midi shares, which traded at less than 1,000 (\$174) francs at the end of January, rose to 1,445 francs last week. Wednesday, they closed at 1,305 francs, down almost 5 per-cent from 1,368 francs Tuesday. Generali shares rose Wednesday Milan by 1,040 lira (83 cents), to

76,690 lira. But analysts said they gained another I percent in unofficial trading after the market closed. Dario Echor, a spokesman for Generali at its headquarters in Trieste, said the company would not release details of its Midi stock pur-

chase until the end of the week. Mr. Allain-Dupre said the investment bank Lazard Freres & Compagnie, which has an indirect 5 per-cent stake in Generali, had bought Midi shares on behalf of Generali.

He said, "I don't think this is a case of a takeover.

Andrew Bell, the Italian market specialist with the London broker-sequired last fall. age Phillips & Drew, said Generali

might seek a bargaining position to companies have become the subject negotiate a joint venture with Midi of takeover fever on the Paris Generali, he said, might see Midi as the key in creating a pan-European insurance group before the elimination of internal borders in the

Midi's Assurances do Groupe de Paris SA is the most profitable French insurance company. Phil-lips & Drew estimated that, for 1987, AGP will report earnings of 750 million francs on premium in-come of 12.7 billing francs.

Midi's other major attraction for Generali is Equity & Law Life Assurance Society PLC, the sixth larg-

in the past week, several other Bourse, helping to push the entire market up 9.7 percent since the

A formal bid is expected within a European Community, planned for few days by the engineering group 1992. Schneider SA for the shares of Télémecanique Electrique. The bid is considered hostile and a Telemecanique employees grnup has planned a protest for Thursday. Moulinex SA, the troubled maker electrical household appliances

also emerged as a takeover candidate Wednesday, when more than I percent of its shares traded hands.

Reverses Loss NEW YORK - CBS Inc. the communications and entertainment company, said Wednesday that it had registered an operating profit of \$22.5 million in the fourth

CBS's Profit

quarter, after a loss of \$20 mil-lion a year earlier. Sales fell 2.7 percent to \$772.9 million from \$794.9

For all of 1987, CBS said operating profit rose 83 per-cent to \$136 million from \$74.2 million in 1986, helped by results from its broadcast division. Sales fell 1.8 percent

Foreigners Sold \$7.8 Billion in U.S. Stocks

WASHINGTON - Foreign investors, who had been strong buy-ers of U.S. stocks, in the last three months of 1987 sold a net \$7.8 billion, according to the Securities ladustry Association.

It was the first calendar quarter in three years that overseas invesiors sold more stocks than they bnught. They began dumping shares when the market fell Oct. 19 and continued in be beavy sellers through November and December.

In November alone, foreign investors were net sellers of \$6.7 billion in stocks, a dramatic reversal

Foreign investment, especially from Japan, was an major compo-nent of the bull market during the past several years. In 1987, foreign activity accounted for 12 to 14 percent of the public volume on the New York Stock Exchange, ac-cording in Carolyn Hildebrandi, assistant vice president at the SIA.

Although the SIA was unable to break down its fourth-quarter figures by country of origin, she suggested that much of November's

October, they had bought a oct average of \$2.6 billion a month.

Yoshindo Takahashi, president of Nomura Research Institute (America), said Japanese investors were "net sellers in October, neutral in November and net purchasers in December

He estimated that Japanese oow have \$15 billion invested in U.S. stocks, only slightly less than before Oct. 19.

Kenneth R. Leibler, president of the American Stock Exchange, said there had been a visible slowdown in foreign buy and sell orders, which usually come in at night and await the opening of the markets in

SAS: Having Turned Airline Around, Carlzon's 'Moment' Is Still to Come

because of government-by-government restrictions on routes. Ac-cordingly, a consolidation of the European industry seems inevita-

carriers - efficient and truly international — will emerge by the mid-1990s. The others will be relegated 1990s. The others will be relegated to "feeder" airlines hringing passistine, which was 50 percent owned even restored olives in martinis, sengers from Europe's less traveled by SAS. He revived it by cutting To make SAS a giant of a deregregions to hub airports, where the major airlines will pick them up for transcontinental flights.

Mr. Carlzon is clear about his

goal for SAS: "We want to be one

"an enlightened dictator" - is known for tackling tough jobs. An executive who has an intoler-

(Continued from first finance page) ance for unnecessary paperwork, "nnt given information cannot ascompetition, lower fares, more traffic and improved efficiency.

Market shares will oo longer be master's degree in business adminavoid assuming it." To that end, he fixed, as they essentially are now istration at the Stockholm School put more than 12,000 employees of Economics in 1967, he joined aging director in 1974, the compa-ny — by then a subsidiary of SAS

> in the black. In 1978 he became president of

fares and improving service.

Joining SAS as chief operating officer in 1980, he became its chief executive less than a year later. He has since gained international reof the five big intercontinental European carriers in 1995."

That may be a tall order, but Mr. Service, His theory is that "front-line Carlzon—who likes to call himself workers"—those who have direct contact with passengers - are the

company's most important asset. He argues that any employee fails, SAS probably will be forced

most analysts say.

Negotiations with Sabena, the
Belgian flag carrier, aimed at combining their airlines, hotels and serthrough a service course that is,

Mr. Carlzon is not a diehard cost-cutter. He revived SAS with-Airline executives and analysts — was losing money. He cut costs out shearing away thousands of say that about five major European and within a year had it operating workers or drastic divestitures. He has actually increased SAS's operating expenses, and in the quest to

> ulated European airline industry Mr. Carlzon hopes to form alliances with other airlines around the world whose flight schedules, computerized reservation systems nown for involving SAS employees and service standards will mesh smoothly. The notion is to create a network that will allow passengers to fly conveniently worldwide, with

stopovers only at huh airports.

If Mr. Carizon's alliance plan

tn become a feeder airline to the big West German carrier Lufthansa,

vice enmpanies ioto a joiotly owned subsidiary, broke down last summer when Sabena balked at the sweeping nature of the deal.

Last fall, though, SAS signed an agreement with Thai Airways International to cooperate and increase nonstop flights between Scandinavia and Bangkok, with Thai carrying passengers on to other Asian destinations. In addition, SAS has signed a pact with Varig Airways of Brazil for connecting service from Rio de Janeiro to points in South America.

SAS had its biggest setback in December, when British Airways beat it out for control of British Caledonian Airways. Though finan-cially troubled, British Caledonian has a few key trans-Atlantic routes and extensive landing rights at Garwick Airport outside London.

FROM FEBRUARY 11. WE'RE IN MADRID!

General Manager: Tadanori Urabe Daiwa Securities Co. Ltd. Madrid Representative Office Paseo de la Castellana, 51 Madrid 28046, Spain Telephone: 410 78 45 Facsimile: 410 78 53

Daiwa Securities, a leading merchant bank based in Tokyo with offices throughout the world, has long been doing business in Europe, Our Madrid Representative Office will provide investors and fund managers in this part of Europe with better access to the financial expertise and services of Daiwa. The new office, in the

center of Spain's growing capital market, brings to eleven the number of our offices in Europe. If you're interested in smarter investments or attractive fund raising, ask Daiwa.



This announcement is not an offer to purchase or a solicitation of an offer to sell Securities. The offer is made solely by the Offer to Purchase dated February 8, 1988 (the "Offer to Purchase") and the related Letters of Transmittal (together, the "Offer") and is not being made to, nor will tenders be accepted from or on behalf of, holders of Securities in any jurisdiction in which the making of the Offer or acceptance thereof would not be in compliance with the securities, blue sky or other laws of such jurisdiction. In those jurisdictions whose securities laws require the Offer to be made by a licensed broker or dealer, the Offer shall be deemed to be made on behalf of the Purchaser by Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette Securities

Corporation ("DLJ") or one or more registered brokers or dealers licensed under the laws of such jurisdictions.

Notice of Offer to Purchase for Cash by

First City Acquisition Corporation

All Outstanding Floating Rate Notes due 1995 at \$450 Net Per \$1,000 Principal Amount

All Outstanding 131/4% Notes due 1992 at \$450 Net Per \$1,000 Principal Amount

All Outstanding Redeemable Floating Rate Restricted Debentures due 1991 at \$450 Net Per \$1,000 Principal Amount

All Outstanding Floating Rate Subordinated Notes due 1996 at \$350 Net Per \$1,000 Principal Amount

First City Bancorporation of Texas, Inc.

First City Acquisition Corporation, a Delaware corporation (the "Purchaser"), is offering to purchase all of First City Bancorporation of Texas, Inc.'s ("First City") outstanding Floating Rate Notes due 1995, 131/4% Notes due 1992, Redeemable Floating Rate Restricted Debentures due 1991 and Floating Rate Subordinated Notes due 1996 (collectively, the "Securities") in each case for the prices set forth above, all net to the seller in cash, upon the terms and subject to the conditions set forth in the Purchaser's Offer to Purchase and in the related

First City National Bank of Houston and its London branch are the Depositaries for the Offer.

THE OFFER WILL EXPIRE AT 5:00 P.M., NEW YORK CITY TIME, ON MARCH 8, 1988, UNLESS EXTENDED. THE TIME AT WHICH THE OFFER EXPIRES IS REFERRED TO HEREIN AS THE

The Offer is subject to certain conditions, including, among others, that there shall have been received, and not revoked or withdrawn, on or prior to the Expiration Date valid tenders of Securities representing at least 90% of the outstanding principal amount of the Securities. The Offer is also conditioned upon (i) the Purchaser receiving sufficient funds pursuant to a reorganization (the "Reorganization") of First City on terms satisfactory to it, so as to permit it to purchase and pay for all Securities tendered pursuant to the Offer; (ii) the receipt of certain assistance from the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (the "FDIC"); (iii) receipt of a new credit line; (iv) the purchase by the Purchaser of all of First City's assets in exchange for the assumption by the Purchaser of all of First City's liabilities; and (v) certain other conditions to the Offer and the Reorganization shall have been satisfied or waived.

Subject to the foregoing and to the other conditions specified in the Offer to Purchase, the Purchaser, will accept all Securities validly tendered prior to 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on March 8, 1988. For purposes of the Offer, the Purchaser shall be deemed to have accepted for payment validly tendered Securities it, as, and when the Purchaser gives oral or written notice to a Depositary of its acceptance for payment of the tenders of

The Purchaser may extend the Offer at any time and from time to time by giving oral or written notice to the Depositaries (with the approval of each of the FDIC, DLJ, and A. Robert Abboud). Any such extension will be followed as promptly as practicable by public announcement thereof.

Securities tendered pursuant to the Offer may be withdrawn at any time prior to acceptance for payment as provided in the Offer.

To be effective, a written, telegraphic, telex or facsimile transmission notice of withdrawal must (i) be timely received by the Depositary that received the tender at the address specified on the back cover of the Offer to Purchase to which such tender was made before such Depositary receives notice of acceptance from the Purchaser, (ii) specify the name of the person who tendered the Securities, (iii) contain the description of the Securities to be withdrawn, the certificate numbers shown on the particular certificates evidencing such Securities and the aggregate principal amount represented by such Securities, (iv) be signed by the holder of Securities in the same manner as the original signature on the applicable Letter of Transmittal (including any required signature guarantees) or be accompanied by evidence satisfactory to the Purchaser that the person withdrawing the tender has succeeded to the beneficial ownership of the Securities tendered, and (v) in the case of First City's Floating Rate Notes due 1995, be accompanied by the original of the Deposit Receipt issued by the Depositary when it received such Floating Rate Notes due 1995. The signature(s) on the notice of withdrawal must be guaranteed by an Eligible Institution as identified in the applicable Letter of Transmittal unless the tendered Securities have been tendered for the account of an Eligible Institution. If Securities to be withdrawn have been delivered or otherwise identified to a Depositary, a signed notice of withdrawal is effective immediately upon written, telegraphic, telex, or facsimile transmission notice of withdrawal (accompanied by the Deposit Receipt, in the case of First City's Floating Rate Notes due 1995) even if physical release of the Securities from the Depositary's control is not yet effected. In addition, in the case of Securities tendered by delivery of certificates for such Securities (other than First City's Floating Rate Notes due 1995), such notice must specify the name of the registered holder (if different from that of the tendering holder) and, in the case of Securities tendered by book-entry transfer, the name and number of the account at one of the Book-Entry Transfer Facilities as identified in the applicable Letter of Transmittal to be credited with the withdrawn Securities. Withdrawals may not be rescinded, and any Securities withdrawn will thereafter be deemed not validly tendered for purposes of the Offer. However, properly withdrawn Securities may be retendered by following one of the procedures described in the Offer to Purchase.

The Offer to Purchase and the related Letters of Transmittal are being mailed to record holders of Securities and will be furnished to brokers, banks, and similar persons whose names, or the names of whose nominees, appear on the Securityholder lists of First City or, if applicable, who are listed as participants in a clearing agency's security position listing for subsequent transmittal to beneficial owners of Securities. The Offer to Purchase and the related Letters of Transmittal contain important information that should be read before any decision is made with respect to the Offer.

Requests for copies of the Offer to Purchase and the related Letters of Transmittal and other tender offer materials may be directed to the Information Agent as set forth below, and copies will be furnished promptly at the Purchaser's expense.

The Information Agent for the Offer is:

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United States: 237 Park Avenue New York, New York 10017 (800) 365-5500/(800) 221-3343 In New York: (212) 619-1100 Banks and Brokerage Firms please call: (212) 883-8900

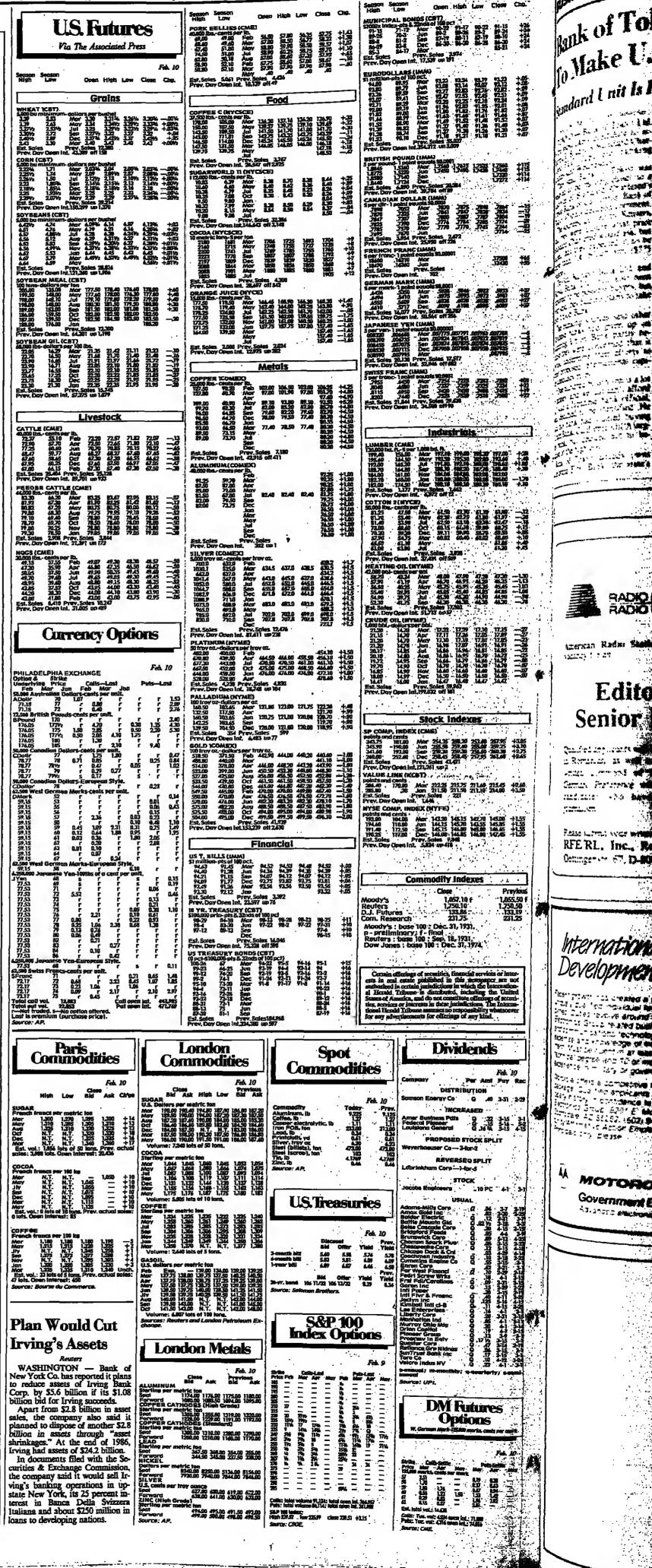
Europe: The Carter Organization, Inc. a member of The VPI Group PLC 46 Grosvenor Gardens London SW1W ODH 01-730-3456

The Dealer Manager is:

Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette Securities Corporation

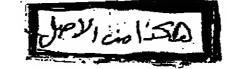
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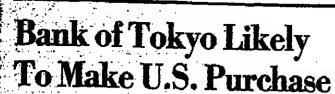
February 9, 1988



Edite

Government





Standard Unit Is Reported Target

TOKYO - Bank of Tokyo Ltd. 1975.

Stock Indexes

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Commodity Indexes

100 : Oec. 31, 1931.

Dividends

Union Bank of California. Bank of
The banking sources said they
Tokyo officials declined comment.
The sources, quoted by Renters, within two weeks whether to take Union Bank of California, Bank of

Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank Ltd. and Sp. billion in assets, was put up for Sanwa Bank Ltd. had also been rumored to be possible buyers, but the Los Angeles-based bank has both said they had no plans to take over Union Bank

The banking sources said other

One hundred billion yen is a lot billion. of money, and we just can't afford it," said a Japanese bank official, Hong Kong Acquisition who declined to be identified. He Standard Chartered Asia Ltd., a said his bank had studied buying Union Bank, California's fifth largest bank, but decided not to because of the high cost.

Bank of Tokyo already owns Ltd. at an undisclosed price, Reu-California First Bank, the state's ters reported from Hong Kong.

Compiled by Que Staff From Disputcher sixth largest, which it bought in

is the most likely candidate to acquire a U.S. unit of Standard Charkyo would probably merge Union Bank with California First State to sources said Wednesday.

They said Bank of Tokyo was believed to be moving closer to a on interstate banking is lifted in takeover flower of California in 1991.

This was calmorned risk source to be believed to be moving closer to a on interstate banking is lifted in California in 1991.

said they were unsure what price over Union Bank. A Standard Chartered would ask but added that they expected it to be note than 100 billion yen (\$775) sale of the bank were continuing. Union Bank, with 31 offices and

employees to cut costs. Union Bank's profits in the first nine months of 1987 slipped 2 per-Japanese banks had given up on nine months of 1987 slipped 2 persecuting Union Bank partly became to \$38.6 million from \$39.3 cause they were concerned that it million in 1986. Its parent has had would undermine their efforts to mounting losses this year because of problem Third World loans, tal adequacy rules.

California First has assets of \$6 (Reuters, NYT)

> merehant banking arm of Standard Chartered, has signed detailed agreements for the acquisition of 90 percent of ChinTung Holdings

WPP Purchases Anspach, A Company-Name Creator

LONDON - The marketing services concern WPP Group PLC said Wednesday that it had acquired Anspach Grossman Portugal lnc., an identity consulting business, for a maximum of \$36 million, Anspach Grossman Portugal is active in the field of name creation for corporations dissatisfied with their old names because they have diversified, shifted focus or otherwise changed.

WPP said the initial payment, on completion of the purchase, would be \$12 million, Further payments will be made in cash and WPP shares between 1989 and 1994, based on after-tax profit. WPP, which bought JWT Group Inc. of the United States for \$566 million last year, said the acquisition would belp develop its core

U.S. marketing services. The purchase is WPP's seventh in the U.S. o.s. marketing services. The purchase is with a services in since it bought JWT.

Founded in 1969, Anspach Grossman Portugal, which is based in New York and San Francisco, offers "corporate identity" services, including name development, planning, analysis and visual identity systems. WPP said the acquisition of Anspach Grossman Portugal would strengthen the group's capabilities in graphics and design.

Anspach Grossman Portugal had pretax profit of \$2.5 million in

the year to Feb. 28, 1987, on revenue of more than \$6 million.

WPP said that in 1987 it had established a significant presence in the United States in graphics and design through Sidjakov, Berman, Gomez & Partners, and Walker Group/CN1.

Reuters Profit Climbs 37%

that pretax profit rose 37 percent tems, have held up very well in the last year, to £178.8 million (\$313.3 circumstances since." million) from £130.1 million in Earnings per share climbed to 26

pence from 19.4 pence in 1986. Revenue rose 40 percent, to £866.9 million from £620.9 million.

The managing director and chief executive. Glen Renfrew, said the Washington Post Net Up news organization had taken steps to cut costs and rein in some expan-

market collapse in the expectation of slower revenue growth this year. York Times reported. Times Mir-Mr. Renfrew said that although for Co., publisher of The Los Ange-

LONDON - Reuters Holdings tions, were excellent" up to the Oct. PLC, the news and information or- 19 stock collapse, he said, "and ganization, reported Wednesday with the exception of client sys-

> Revenue from orders for new client systems, or automated trading systems and work units for financial dealing rooms, "weakened and then dropped sharply after the crash, Mr. Renfrew said.

Capital spending climbed 58 per-cent to £151.5 million, with Reuters spending £47.8 million on technical development, more than double its outlay for 1986.

crash, Mr. Renfrew said.

Reuters, the world's largest elec-tronic publisher, supplies a wide range of services both to business subscribers and to the news media.

Washington Post Co. posted a 75 percent leap in profit for the fourth quarter, to \$64.4 million from \$36.7 sion plans after the October stock million a year earlier, The New

Reuters expected revenue growth les Times and Newsday, on Tues-to slacken, it had not abandoned a day reported a 45 percent drop in forecast for a 25 percent increase in pretax profit for 1988.

Times and Newsday, on Tues-to slacken, it had not abandoned a day reported a 45 percent drop in net profit for the quarter, to \$54.7 million, from \$99.3 million.

Elders Challenged On BHP Stake Sale

Agence France-Presse

Australian Stock Exchange

applied Wednesday for a court

order to make Elders IXL Ltd.

call a shareholders meeting to

consider management's agree-ment to sell control of its 19

percent in Broken Hill Pry.,

Australia's largest company.

Europe value on Growth Fund MELBOURNE - The

5-2-1988 U.S. \$37.95

Weekly net asset

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

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investors who protected themselves with gold white crosh amoisty persisted have lost as much as 10 percent while buyers of the technology stocks in the Indigo Indiax have seen gons approaching 100 and 200 percent (Applied Motorials, Microri). For complimentary reports on where the high-tech rebound is going, write, phone or teles:

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INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS



KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA Saudi Basic Industries Corporation

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

The Saudi Basic Industries Corporation (SABIC) — a world class manufacturer and marketer of petrochemicals — has seven immediate openings for qualified professionals in its corporate headquarters in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia:

PLANNING ADVISOR (Florning Department): advises and assists senior management on a variety of planning issues, including annual planning and stewardship reporting systems for headquarters, marketing companies, and manufacturing companies; helps prepare long-range plans; and develops computer models for long-range planning. The successful candidate should have:

Successful candidate should have:

15-20 years of diverse experience in petrochemicals and related fields, including substantial planning experience;

A thorough knowledge of the world petrochemical industry, of other basic industries (plastics, fertilizers, specialty organics, and metals), and of the inter-relationships between petroleum refining and downstream processing of petrochemicals; and

A B.S. in engineering or science (degrees in economics or finance may also be considered). MBA desired.

may also be considered]. MRA desired,

INVESTMENT AND PORTFOLIO ADVISOR (Planning Department): advisus and assists senior management in managing cash, retained earnings, and other sources of short, medium and long-term investments; develops objectives and guidelines for cash management and portfolio investment program; surveys, analyzes, and recommends worldwide investment alternatives; forecasts cash flows; prepares status reports on investments; and develops computer models to apply to this work.

The successful candidate should have:

9.7-10 years of commercial or industrial experience managing and investing sizeable sums of money and financial instruments; and

investing sizeable sums of money and financial instruments; and A.B.A. in finance, economics, or marketing. MBA highly desired.

TRADE ADVISOR (Studies Department): provides analytical support and advice to serior management on all trade matters affecting SABIC's business; identifies trading apportunities; and prepares market studies for

The successful candidate should have:

• 10 years experience in international trading, preferably in petro-

In-depth knowledge of international trade regulations and current

international trade restrictions (especially those affecting petrochem-

icals and metals); and

A degree in marketing, with a concentration in international trade.

PETROCHEMICALS ADVISOR (Studies Department): assists and advises senior management on improving plant operating efficiencies and expanding plant capacities; evaluates proposals and recommends opportunities for investment in petrochemicals; determines investment requirements for new projects, and estimates operating costs; and identifies and evaluates technologies for projects.

The successful candidate should have:

15 years diverse experience in operating basic and downstream petrochemical plants; and

A postgraduate degree in chemical engineering.

Some R & D background in petrochemicals is desired.

MARKETING ADVISOR Studies Departments conducts market

MARKETING ADVISOR [Studies Department]: conducts market

research; assists and advises senior management on identifying market opportunities and developing marketing strategies; evaluates and prepares feasibility studies, and identifies investment apportunities.

The successful candidate should have: 10 years experience in marketing petrochemical products in a large petrochemical company or international trading firm; and
 An ABA in marketing, and an undergraduate degree in business.

FINANCIAL ADVISOR (Studies Department): advises senior management on a variety of financial management issues; prepares and evaluates feosibility studies; evaluates complex business problems; and analyzes performance of subsidiary companies. The successful condidate should have:

• 10 years experience in corporate finance, preferably in a management consulting firm or head office of a large industrial company; and

An MBA in finance, and on undergraduate degree in business

MIS ADVISOR (Information Department): advises and supports SA-BIC's management in planning, developing, and directing a corporate-wide, integrated information system, and provides functional guidance and direction about information systems to organizations throughout the

The successful candidate should have:

In-depth technical knowledge of information systems, hardware and software, including 15 years of experience, primarily in the technical aspects of such systems;

Experience on IBM 4361 and VM/SP, VSE/SP; and

A Bachelor's degree, preferably in management information systems or computer sciences. An MBA is desired.

Interested individuals should send a letter, resume, and salary history to:
Morgan-Newman Associates, Inc., 1010 N. Glebe Road, Sulte 500,
Arlington, Virginia 22201. Please note on envelope the position being opplied for.

In addition to challenging jobs, SABIC offers attractive benefits and salaries commensurate with company policies and levels of experience of successful

Salomon Elevates 4 to Top Committee Amid Defections

By James Sterngold

New York Times Service announced a series of high-level management changes that industry sources say reflects con-

tinued turmoil at the securities giant.

The announcements on Tuesday coincided with the resignation of Salomon Brothers' chief financial officer, the third high-level defection been ready to resign but were persuaded to stay. Stanley B. Shopkorn, equities.

INTERNATIONAL

Salomon, the chief subsidiary of Salomon NEW YORK - Salomon Brothers Inc. has executives to its office of the chairman, a body mon's chairman, John H. Gutfreund.

> The four new members and their responsibilities are Jay F. Higgins, investment banking:

POSITIONS

Reflecting the troubles on Wall Street and its Inc., announced that it was adding four senior own efforts to consolidate after an aggressive executives to its office of the chairman, a body created two years ago for the vice chairman and president to share in key decisions with Salo-last year and that for all of 1987 its earnings had plunged 72.5 percent, to \$142 million.

In the latest blow to the firm, Gerald Rosenfeld, Salomon Brothers' 41-year-old chief financial officer and former mergers specialist, resigned. Mr. Rosenfeld said he was departing to "get back to the deals side of the busine but was still deciding where to work.

James L. Massey, sales and administration; in several weeks. There were also rumors within Salomon that two other senior executives had John W. Meriwether, trading management, and

RADIO FREE EUROPE RADIO LIBERTY

American Radio Station in Munich has a vacancy for an

Editor or **Senior Editor**

Qualified applicants will have complete fluency in Romanian, as well as very good oral and written command of English; French and ". German. Preference will be given to those candidates who have a background in

Please submit your written application to: RFE/RL. Inc., Recruitment Office, Oettingenstr. 67, D-8000 Munich 22

International Business Development Manager

Recent growth has created a senior level opportunity for a uniquely qualified individual for non-U.S. marketing responsi-bilities. Duties revolve around the acquisition of Government

Electronics Group related businesses, specifically military radal and communications technology. Requires strong technical expenses and knowledge of international business environ-

ment. Must be fluent in at least one foreign language. Prefer technical degree and 10 or more years of international experience in military or government marketing.

Motorola offers a competitive salary, benefits and relocation package. Qualified applicants may forward a resume with salary history in contidence to Motorola Government

Scottsdale, AZ 85252; (602) 949-3759. An Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer. U.S. Citizenship Required.

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THE SKILL TO DO

Electronics Group, 8201 E. McDowell Rd., Dept. 8928,

MOTOROLA INC.

Government Electronics Group

Advanced electronics for a more productive world.

Principals only, please.

TRAVEL/PRIVATE SECRETARY

who will support the lady of the house in organizing household and travelling. This promising and interesting position is offered to a man, age 35 to 45, who offers organizational capabilities. forcefulness, psychological insight and understanding. Knowledge of German, English and French are required for the numerous trips in Europe and overseas that are part of the position. The position will be handsomely rewarded, in correspondence with the stated demands.

Interested persons with spotless reputation and first-class references should send their application materials, with photo and hand written biography to Kennziffer A 9500 of the agency listed below which will forward them directly to us.

> We will be glad to answer initial questions at tel.: (0) 8165/61085, West Germany. LESACO GmbH Anzeigenagentur, Postfach 1145, D-8056 Neufahrn, West Germany.

International Fund for Agricultural Development, IFAD (United Nations), Rome (Italy), seeks candidates to fill

ANALYST/PROGRAMER **POSITION**

Candidates should have university degree or equivalent in computer science, mothematics or related field. Five years experience with Philips Computer P-7000 MFE specifically mointenance and implementation of on-line intercative software for financial applications. Familiar with Philips aperating system and cobol programming language. Ability to produce well-structured and documented programs. Excellent English and Italian. Knowledge of Arobic, French or Spanish

Depending on experience and qualifications, net base salary per annum will range from U.S. \$21,259 to U.S. \$29,124. Cost of living allowance subject to change according to United Nations common system will range per annum from U.S. \$11,260 to U.S. \$12,008.

Initial contract is for two years. Deadline for applications, March 5, 1988. Send applications to:

Personnel Division IFAD



glish and French.

RADIO FREE EUROPE RADIO UBERTY

MANAGING DIRECTOR For French subsidiary of High Tech,

US multinational (Telecommunications)

Position includes full P/L responsibility for total operations

(50 people, 80 MF).

Requirements include current P/L responsibility, market-

ing experience in datacoms and/or computer industries. Technical background and MBA desirable. Fluent in En-

Location: Paris (West). Attractive compensation with bonus.

Please send C.V. with references to: Box D.215, I.H.T., 181 Avenue Charles-de-Ganile, 92521 Neuilly Codex.

American Radio Station in Munich has n vacancy for n

Professional Journalist or Political Scientist

as Senior Programming Assistant to the Director of its Radio Free Europe Division. The position entails daily evaluation and analysis of press, research and other reports flowing into the Station to help determine programming priorities and policy.

Candidate should have a master's degree or equivalent or substantial journalistic experience, plus thorough grounding in East European affairs. Complete command of English and reading knowledge of German are required. Knowledge of French and at least one East European language would be helpful.

We offer an excellent compensation and benefits

Please submit your written application to: RFE/RL, Inc., Recruitment Office, Oettingenstr. 67, D-8000 Munich 22

Via del Serafico, 107, 00142 ROME, Italy.

Chief of Corporation Reporting Plans - Principles - Guidelines

We are a reputable company with world-wide operations, making us one of the leaders in the internationally successful chemical industry. A consistent policy of product diversification, a newly created company structure, good earnings and profits, as well as ambitious goals are all required to meet the challenges of

Our Disclosure of information section requires a new person for the position Corporation Reporting. We are looking for a responsible individual who can take charge of the financial company guidelines as the basis for the external tendering of account, as well as for the management information system, and who is able to further develop and implement an existing financial reporting system. Individual responsibilities will include the observance and implementation of internationally recognized accounting and reporting standards, constructive cooperation with the various subsidiary and associated companies, as well as the preparation and execution of world-wide training for the controllers "on the spot", and for those at the corporation head office.

We are seeking male candidates between 30 and 45 who are graduates in

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business management and if possible also hold a degree as MBA. Specialist experience in a multinational company is important, or in an internationally active audit company. Sound knowledge of international tendering of account, as well as very good written and spoken English are required. The successful candidate will be expected to show a cooperative approach, persuasiveness and communications skills, as well as analytical conceptional capacity. Willingness to occasionally travel abroad is absolutely essential.

The position carries a commensurate salary and offers possibilities for development, perhaps in interesting line functions. This could also be a challenging opportunity for male candidates without previous experience of sole responsibility for the sector referred to here. The location is a major city in Switzerland. Please apply by sending your C.V. in tabular form, photograph, important references and details of your present situation to our consultant Ms. Renate Seeger, Roland Berger & Partner GmbH Internationale Personalberater (BDU), Vor dem Lauch 25, 7000 Stuttgart 80, West Germany, tel .: (0) 711/7150081, or call first. You can count

Roland Berger & Partner GmbH Internationale Personalberater

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1988

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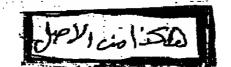
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As-Australian Dollars; BF-Belsium Francs; CS-Canadian Dollars; DM-Deutsche Mark; ECU-European Currency Unit; FF-French Francs; FL-Dutch Florin; Lit-Italian Lira; LF-Luxembourg Francs; p-pence; SF-Swiss Francs; Y-Yen; a-asked; +-Office Prices; b-bid change; N.A.-Not Available; N.C.-Not Communicated; p-New; 8 - suspended; SYS-Stock Luxembourg Francs; p-pence; SF-Swiss Francs; Y-Yen; a-asked; +-Office Prices; b-bid change; N.A.-Not Available; N.C.-Not Communicated; p-New; 8 - suspended; SYS-Stock Luxembourg Francs; p-pence; SF-Swiss Francs; Y-Yen; a-asked; +-Office Prices; b-bid change; N.A.-Not Available; N.C.-Not Communicated; p-New; 8 - suspended; SYS-Stock Luxembourg Francs; p-pence; SF-Swiss Francs; Y-Yen; a-asked; +-Office Prices; b-bid change; N.A.-Not Available; N.C.-Not Communicated; p-New; 8 - suspended; SYS-Stock Luxembourg Francs; p-Pence; SF-Swiss Francs; Y-Yen; a-asked; +-Office Prices; b-bid change; N.A.-Not Available; N.C.-Not Communicated; p-New; 8 - suspended; SYS-Stock Luxembourg Francs; p-Pence; SF-Swiss Francs; CS-Canadian Live; Lit-Italian Lira; Lit-Italian

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Ends Mixed in Hesitant Trading in N.Y.

Compiled by Our Stuff From Disparcies
NEW YORK — The dollar closed mixed Wednesday in light, chappy trading in New York as mades squared their positions before the report scheduled Friday on the U.S. trade deficit.

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Dealers said the market was shiggish in advance of the trade numbers, which are expected to set the tone for foreign exchange trad-

ing for the next month. Traders said that many participants were hesitant to take positions before Friday and that the volume of dollar-yen trading was

marginally from 128.85 year.
It rose to 5.7200 French francs

currency dipped against the British pound, which firmed to \$1.7580 from \$1,7525 Tuesday. In recent months, the dollar's

standing has been strongly linked to the U.S. trade deficit. The curexceptionally low.

The dollar closed in New York at 1.6935 Dentsche marks, down slightly from 1.6945 DM at Tuesday's close, and at 129.05 yea, up lion, but the dollar was bolstered last month when the market hon, but the dollar was bolstered oscillated to either side of 1.69 DM, last month when the market and dealers now look to a lower It rose to 5,7200 French francs learned that the gap had shrunk to from 5,7195 and to 1,3885 Swiss \$13.2 billion in November.

francs from 1.3870, But the U.S.

London Dollar Rates

1.4895 1.7436 129,00 1.3640 5.7665

Earlier Wedoesday, the dollar closed lower in Europe after erasing a brief advance.

strong in the face of Britaio's industrial unrest, particularly the strike at a Ford Motor Co. plant.

Dealers there agreed that nothing short of the December figure on weighted index at 74.4, up from the deficit would have any real impact on the market.

Optimistic comments on the U.S. trade situation by Clayton K. Yeutter, the U.S. trade representative, and George P. Shultz, the secretary of state, pushed the dollar higher to early afternoon trading. But the currency's overall, slightly downward trend triumphed. The dollar closed in Londoo at

1.6895 DM, down from 1.7005 DM at Tuesday's close, and at 129.00 yen, down slightly from 129.10. For most of the day, the dollar

support point around 1.688. The pound was surprisingly

The currency closed on its trade-Tuesday's closing of 73.9.

Dealers said the pound was well supported by its interest-rate differential. "You could argue that if you want to buy against the dollar, sterling would be attractive with interest rates where they are," one dealer said. British base rates were raised last week to 9 percent, while the U.S. prime rate stands at 8.5

in earlier European trading, the dollar was fixed in Frankfurt at 1.6909 DM, down from 1.7029 Tuesday, and in Paris at 5.7135 French francs, down from 5.7480. It closed in Zurich at 1.3865 Swiss francs, down from 1.3975. (Reuters, UPI)

COORDINATE: Market Upsets Erode Confidence in G-7 Teamwork

Christian de Boissieu, professor of economics at the University of Paris, "why has there been so little coordination to date? Are politi-

New Study Sees

No Major Rise In U.K. Rates

LONDON - Fears of a sustained return to doubledigit interest rates in Britain are exaggerated, according to a study by County Natwest Ltd. released Wednesday. It said bank base rates were

likely to range from about 9 to 9,5 percent. Shearson Lehman Securities had forecast that rates would rise to 12 percent by mid-1988 amid a tightening of fiscal and monetary policy.

Stephen Hannah of County Natwest said rates were likely to climb, but any rise to 10 percent would be short-term. don't use the same model of how ed if it eocourages coosumer to be a roadblock, Mr. Portes said. he world works."

spending by cutting taxes or stepping up its own deficit spending. the world works."

Dornbusch of the Massachusetts His reply is that they are not. The rate of economic growth is a deproblem, he said, is that "they mand problem that can be correct
But such differences

Institute of Technology, Washing- high rate of unemployment is a cally are going to be giving someton believes West Germany's slow structural problem that will oot rething up. But you do so on the basis

"Coordination is about making a But to Bonn, West Germany's the table to make a deal you typithat as long as the deal sticks, what

But such differences do not have you get in return is worth getting."

CRAY: Counting Heavily on Newest Supercomputer

(Continued from first finance page) that while Mr. Chen's departure nius who is now 62 years old, still Claire, Wisconsin, which since has "traumatic and dramatic." has a way to go before retirement outsiders — and the company — Mr. Cray has announced plans received backing from International Business Machines Corp.

Mr. Chen and IBM have said they will jointly develop a supercom-puter, for release in the early 1990s, reputation to grow as it did and set that is likely to use 64 processors working in parallel and be far faster Mr. Rollwagen said. than any current machine.

Mr. Chen and Mr. Cray had been working on parallel product lines that continually leapfrogged each other. The Cray 2 and Cray 3, Mr. Cray's products, have larger memo-nes and are used for such applica-

had exaggerated his importance. "We did Steve and ourselves a

As Cray officials now tell it, the company gave Mr. Chen undue credit for the X-MP machine and built him into a superstar to allay fears of investors and customers that the company would be in trouble if

him up as the new Seymour Cray,"

something happened to Mr. Cray. and Y-MP, Mr. Chen's designs, are not quite as powerful, but there is more software available for them.

John A. Rollwagen, chairman and chief executive of Cray, said

Mr. Cray, a somewhat reclusive ge-

for a Cray 4, which would appear about 1992 or 1993 and is expected to be 10 times as fast as the Cray 3, or 1,000 times as powerful as the original Cray 1. It might use up to

64 processors working in parallel. The team headed by Mr. Davis plans a follow-up to the Y-MP, expected in two to three years.

 Amdahl, Sun Join Forces Amdahl Corp. and Sm Microsystems Inc. have entered a joint product development and marketing agreement that will lead to the integration of Amdahl mainframe computers with Sun technical workstations and joint sales to selected ed from Dallas.

For Big Buyers, Gold Hits the Spot In Post-Collapse Era, Bank or Broker Offers Best Deal

By Lawrence J. DeMaria erated by the stock market's col-

New York Times Service NEW YORK - According to Citibank's Precious Metals Cen-ter, 75 percent of the bank's sales of gold coins in 1987 came after the Oct. 19 stock market collapse as nervous investors flocked to the world's traditional "disaster insurance.

"It was primarily a market reaction," said Sharon Ziemian, a vice president at the Citibank "There was concern about economic uncertainty."

Although that concern still exists, gold sales have fallen off, presumably because much of the money freed by investors who sold late last year has already found a home

lanse era, more and more investment advisers - including some sophisticated portfolio managers - are urging clients to put at least a portion, perhaps 5 to 10 percent, of their assets in gold. Not everyone believes that

But others believe that people will always need something cangible to trade.

Ms. Ziemian ooted that gold is a universally agreed-upon way of traosferriog wealth among nations." And the real pessimists among the "gold bugs" argue that regardless of what currencies may evolve or cataclysms may occur, people will want some gold clinking io their pockets.

Armageddon scenarios aside, buying gold, silver or platinum is easy. But being taken advantage of is also easy. Io recent months, for example, there have been a number of advertisements in U.S. newspapers and on television for new American Gold and Silver Eagle coins in which the prices were exorbitantly high, particularly for the Silver Eagles. Some ads play on the fear gen-

lapse. In some cases, they are so misleadingly structured as to convey the impression that the seller has some connection to the government or to the U.S. Mint. The disclaimer is in print small enough to be etched on a real

Even the quotes offered by small coin shops in the New York area vary widely, with some shops asking \$20 to \$40 for

a single 1986 Silver Eagle, when a

But in Wall Street's post-col-

gold and other precious metals have a place in the typical portfolio. Some economists argue that society and the world's financial structure are evolving away from historical measures of wealth. They see a future in which hard currencies will give way to electronic credits.

A bank worker stamping gold bars in Lundon.

fair price, as quoted by large dealers, such at Manfra, Tordella & Brookes, is more in the \$12-to-\$14 range. Serious investors, as opposed to those who buy coins to give their grandchildren at Christmas, usually try to huy gold and silver as close to the spot price as

> For gold, they can go to a bank, brokerage house or precious metals dealer and order the metal in 10- and 100-ounce bars. Phone and mail orders are acceptable, with buyers paying by check or credit card. Customers can take possession of the bars, or the seller can store the metal. The costs vary, but competitive factors keep prices in a nar

row range among the major out-lets. Citibank, for example, charges \$7.50 an ounce over spot for a 10-ounce gold bar. That means that at a spot price of \$438 per ounce, plus the premi-um, a 10-ounce bar would cost \$4,455.

Ms. Ziemian of Citibank said there was no premium charged for the 100-onnce bar, which would cost \$43,800, with Citibank making some money on the natural spread between what it pays for the gold and the spot

Buyers of silver bullion would pay 75 cents an ounce over a spot price of \$6.30 for a 10-ounce har, and a 60-cent premium an ounce on a 100-ounce bar. Buyers of a 1.000-ounce bar pay only spot.

Ciobank also sells gold and silver in dollar amounts. minimum purehase is \$100, which buys a portion of an ounce of gold or several ounces of silver, and Citibank stores the metals for customers.

Citibank customers can "dollar-cost average" their purchases by arranging to have automatic deductions from their bank accounts. Noncustomers can have automatic deductions from Visa or Mastercard.

Brokerage houses offer similar accumulation plans.

Citibank and others also sell gold coins, such as the American Eagle, the Canadian Maple Leaf and the Australian Nugget.

ls gold a good investment now? At Wednesday's closing of \$441 an ounce, it is trading near its lowest level in oearly 10 months, and has fallen about 8 percent since Jan. 1. In December, gold reached a five-year high of slightly more than \$500 an ounce. Gold peaked at \$850 an ounce in January 1980, a time of high inflation. By mid-1982, it had bottomed out at \$297.

■ Platinum Price Jumps The price of platinum closed Wednesday at \$461 an ounce in London, up from \$450 amid reports of unrest in the South Afri-

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Market Chief In U.K. Says Regulation **Must Change**

Compiled by Our Stuff From Dispatches LONDON - The chairman of the London Stock Exchange, Nicholas Goodison, said Wednesday that central banks must become the prime regulators of the securities

Mr. Goodison's remark echoed a call last month by a U.S. presidential commission in a report on the Oct. 19 market collapse. The panel suggested the Federal Reserve be responsible for coordinating regulation of securities and banking activioes in the United States.

Mr. Goodison said that because of the growing role of banks in the securities industry and the risk which this hrings to the world financial system, ... central banks must and will become the prime regulators."

Earlier Wednesday, the London exchange issued its first report on the market collapse. The report recommended no major regulatory changes, and urged more use of such bedging techniques as index arbitrage.

U.S. studies, by contrast, have said that hedging techniques exacerbased the crash.

Index arbitrage, which involves the simultaneous huying and selling of stocks and stock-index futures, is relatively rare in Britain, the report said. And that, the report said, caused the London options and futures markets to trade at substantial discounts to the cash mar-

ket during the plunge.

The existence of wide pricing anomalies between the cash and derivative markets demonstrates the need for the Londoo markets to encourage techniques, such as index arbitrage, which help to provide convergence in these markets," the report said.

In another area, the report said that the use of so-called "circuit breakers" to halt price falls would be harmful to trading.

That, again, is in contrast to the report by the U.S. presidential commission, which suggested that such circuit hreakers as temporary trading halts be considered for a (Reuters, AP) volatile market.



MASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list, consided by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of degar value, it is underted twice a veer. 11以前的外域外的对域外的对域,所有的外域,是一个11以下的,是一个11以下的一个11以下的一个11以下的一个11以下的一个11以下的一个11以下的一个11以下的一个11以下的一个11以下的一个11以下的

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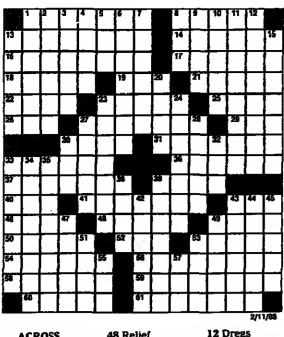
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O New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska.

DENNIS THE MENACE



I THREW A TEMPER TANTRUM AN'THEN MOM THREW ONE RIGHT BACK AT ME!

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME
by Herri Arnold and Bob Lee DANGL CONIVE WHY IS AN EMPTY PURSE ALWAYS HELSIR

PUPPY VENOM ERMINE FLATLY Answer: Baby was mother's little this-"YELPER"

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WONDER IF IT'S Possible to fall in LOVE WITH THE BACK OF SOMEONE'S HEAD...







BLONDIE







BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP







WHO OWNS THE ONLY

BAROMETER IN TOWN

WIZARD of ID









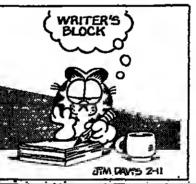


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Via Agence France Presse Closing prices in local currencies, Feb. 10





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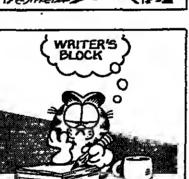
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To Our Readers Milao stock market

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BOOKS

RACHEL AND HER CHILDREN: Homeless Families in America

By Jonathan Kozol. 261 pages. \$16.95. Crown Publishers Inc., 1 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10016.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

ONE would need a heart of stone not to be moved by some of the scenes in Jonathan Kozol's latest book, "Rachel and Her Children: Homeless Families in America." But then of open a part of the set of then, of course, one would need a heart of stone, along with the eyes of a bat and the imagination of a brick, not to have felt concern sheady for the resolutions he describes

already for the problems he describes.

This possibility does not deter Kozol. Inspired by a story about a homeless mother than appeared in The New York Times late in 1985, he flew from Boston to New York and spent an evening at a shelter for the homeless talking to the people there. His visits and conversations continued, and two years later, he felt he had learned enough about the occupants of various way stations to bring them to life in a book.

"Who are the people in these buildings? Are they alcoholics, mentally ill people, prostitutes, drug addicts, or drug dealers?" he asks at the outset, letting us know protestoe calculu that he

outset, letting us know, none too subtly, that he may have an ax to grind. "Some of them are," he replies, "and some of this group were proba-bly as tortured and disordered long before they came here as they are right now." But "the focus of this book is not on ancillary aspects of the fact of homelessness. It is on the meaning of that fact . . . on the way that homelessness creates an inderclass, enhances the inderclass that may already have existed, and, combining newly poor and always-poor together in one common form of penury, assigns the children of them all to an imperied life."

Now, it must be conceded that Kozol successfully humanizes his subject. With the reconstructed testimony of wimesses disguised to protect them from administrative retaliation, he shows how almost anyone can fall into the bottomless bureaucratic trap that awaits the homeless, especially if they suffer the all-too-human vulnerability of having young and helpless children.

It must also be granted that he writes more succinctly here than he has done in some of his earlier books, such as "Illiterate America" and his famous "Death at an Early Age." He even

Solution to Previous Puzzle



rises to an occasional pitch of eloquence:

Knowingly or not, we are creating a diseased,
distorted, undereducated and maintainshed generation of small children who, without dramatic intervention on a scale for which the nation seems entirely unprepared, will grow into the certainty of unemployable adult-hood."

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it must even be admitted that eventually, in an appendix to his book, he does get around to an appearant to his some constructive suggestions for alleviating the growing problem of the homeless, perhaps the most basic of which is this: "The entire The second secon the most basic of which is this: "The entire apparatus of 'deterrence' — EAUs," or Emergency Assistance Units, "and barracks and short-term hotels — should be dismantled in New York and should be taken as a cantionary lesson by municipal leaders claswhere. It doesn't work in humane terms; nor does it function as deterrence."

Still there is something distancely irritating

Still, there is something distinctly irritating and occasionally even infusiting about the tone of voice in which Kozol presumes to lecture us, as if he were somethow the only person around with the vision and the moral

person around with the vision and the manal credentials to go among the homeless and inform us that good people are suffering, and we the only ones damb enough to sit still for sermonizing.

To judge from certain passages in his food, he would doubtless argue that such initiation and rage are attempts, as he puts it, at distanting ourselves from pain and tears. He wister "Weariness and frustration" may lead some people to impatience and, at length, to anger at some of the mothers whom we have described. The fear of steing our own minimares acted out upon the sidewalk right before our eyes may be another reason for our willingness to place the indigent at a safe distance

anger at some of the mothers whom we have described. The fear of seeing our own might mares acted out upon the sidewalk right before our eyes may be another reason for our willingness to place the indigent at a safe distance from our lives.

What doesn't seem to occur to min is that he too may have hidden motives. Whatever there may be seem closest to the mitate when he launches himself on a himsight against "occurs in intellectual circles" where there is an increasingly explicit sense that some of us have a more authentic claim, not just for a combust able life but to life itself, than do some others. Such people, he insists, alcrivity worth with "toughness," with being "sens and mean.

The jargon brings to mind an astronaut or military hero, he concludes. Such a make is made, we have been told, of the right stuff. But if there is a 'ight stuff then there has to be a wrong stuff also, and the know too well how such determinations will be made. The right stuff tends to be Cancasian, slender, self-self-ant. The wrong stuff is an indigent and pare; munt woman, possibly of dark skin, who depends on welfare and most certainly does hot run laps or do anothes.

The main response such a feverish passing the nonce hard fantasy. Kozol or his integried enemes? Instead of reconciling the homeless and their antagonists, such vague but provoces, tive language must surely work to polatine The state of the s

and their antagomists, such vague but provocs-tive language must surely work to polarise Kozol's audience. As he is moved to rectarl by Kozol's audience. As he is moved to record by the experience of observing one insympathicle that bureaucrat in his adventure: Destruction forms of conscientiousness, wrote Fish Fish son: the most deadly of all possible sins.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt Bron the staff of The New York Times.

BRIDGE

centennial year.

A major international tournament in September in Brisbane, the site of World Exponor made a mysterious but 88, is expected to attract players from many parts of the world. The president of the Australian Bridge Federation. Australian Bridge Peteration, Keith McNeil of Adelaide, was recently named to the Queen's Bicentennial Honors list. As South on the diagramed deal he played brilliantly to over-come a bad break in a six-heart Bicentennial Honors list. As South on the diagramed deal he played brilliantly to overcome a bad break in a six-heart contract. His partner's leap to five hearts was a well-judged move, showing a strong desire to be in slam if South could control the unbid diamond. cootrol the unbid diamond ruff.

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aggrieved when East discarded trump trick.

essential play: he led to the spade king before leading the club queen. West held up his ace for a round and then led the diamond jack, forcing a

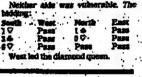
But if South had played

By Alan Truscott

The opening diamond lead clubs at once without touching was won with the ace, and spades. West would have been some looked in the wide-ranging activities Australians are indicated and a diamond to defeat the follow suit, allowing him to slam. He would eventually undertaking during their bi-

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SPORTS

Lemieux an All-Star Showstopper

By Robert Fachet Washington Post Service ST. LOUIS -- Mario Lemienx of

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the admitted that eventually, in this book, he does get around to his book, he does get around to roblem in the home alleviating the home alleviating the formation of which is this. "The cume deterrence" — FAUs," or Finerace Units, "and harracks and is should be dismanted in this included by taken as a caminor in humane terms; nor does it accurates." Pittsburgh put on the greatest scor-ing display in 39 editions of the National Hockey League all-star

game Tuesday night.

Lemieux recorded three goals, including the winner at 1:08 of sudden-death overtime, and added three assists as the Wales Conferin humane terms; nor doe i

That was a scary performance by one individual," said Mike Keenan of Philadelphia, the Wales actrence."

Something distinctly imitating ally even infuriating about the in which korol presume to if he were somehow the only dwith the vision and the nord.

So among the homeless and all good people are suffering and present the coordinates and all speed among the homeless and all good people are suffering and present the suffering and all speed among the six suffering and all speeds are suffering and all speeds ar coach. "We could have been down two or three to nothing the way they came out, but we were able to collect our thoughts and after that the whole story, basically, was Mario Lemieux.

om certain passages in his bod ibtless argue that such initiale itempts, as he puts it at disage from pain and tears. He wise On the game-winner, Lemieux took a pass from Mats Nashind, stickbandled around Chicago's De-nis Savard and poked a backbander and irustration may be to impatience and at length t between the legs of Calgary goal-tender Mike Vernon for his record e of the mothers whom we ha

sixth point. Nashmd had five assists, another to the mountain which we me to fear of seeing our own me with upon the sidewalk right below all-star mark; no player in all-star history ever had managed more be another reason for our wife; the indigent at a safe distant than four points. n't seem to occur to him is that a

"Mario is so good that f don't think I embarrass my teammates in Montreal when I say he's the best player I ever played with and I'd like to play with him every night," iself on a harangue against te mal circles" where there is 2

explicit sense that some of is he mieux said winning the Canada o life itself, than do some of its least of the control of the he insists, identify worth w Canada's decisive goal against the Soviet Union in the finale, was a n brings to mind an astronau,
"he concludes, "Such a mawe been told, of the right sail bigger thrill. All three games of the final series ended the same as the all-star game — 6-5. a 'right stuff' then there has be

"Maybe a week from now I'll look back at this and feel different-ly, but I think the Canada Cup so far is the highlight of my career," said Lemieux.

"I got lucky a little bit. I was at the right place at the right moments and Nashund set me up a couple of times. It was wide open out there, and when you play with great hockcy players you go for the openings. I just tried to make plays and skate as hard as I could." The game had been billed as a sort of confrontation between Le-

mieux and Wayne Gretzky, the Edce of observing one maynumber in his adventure: "Desires, monton superstar he is battling for ascientiousness," wrote Ent his league scooning title. Most of the

Gault, a wide receiver for the Chicago Bears and

a former world-class hurdler, bumped 22-year-old

Don LaVigne off the bobsled team after the Bears were climinated from the National Football

"I feel chested," LaVigne said Tuesday, "I have taken the risks and made the secrifices and pre-sumably bad qualified." Through an attorney, La-

Vigne - who postponed his senior year at Harvard

to compete as a pusher for the team --- has asked the American Arbitration Association to step into

The timing of Gault's arrival — one month before the Winter Games — particularly galled

feel Gault is getting an undeserved shot at Olympic

glory.
"Some people have gotten extremely emotional about it," said Brian Richardson, the team's representative to the U.S. Olympic Committee. "Obvious at the athletes."

the matter under U.S. Olympic rules.

LaVigne and some of his friends on the tea

Stastny while Gretzky centered Ed-

Gretrky struck first, his ninth fighting for possession. "When it goal in eight all-star games, giving was 5-5, everybody suddenly said, the Campbells a 2-1 lead after one period.

There's a hockey game on the line here, "Gartner said. "Fortunately.

Stastny converted another Le-mieux feed. Lemieux himself greet-ed the Campbells' relief goalie, Version, with a stuff from behind that made it 4-2.

The Campbells pulled even as Luc Robitaille of Los Angeles, a three-point man in defeat, scored a goal late in the second period and set up Savard for another early in

Lemieux converted a Naslund set-up for a 5-4 lead at 8:07, but Robitaille knotted it with 3:32 left in regulation on a pass from Edmonton's Glenn Anderson.

To that point, there had been monton teammates Mark Messier virtually no checking, but with the only player with more than a goal a game on the line, both teams began

Washington's Mike Gartner tied we had Mario. He's just unbelievit on a feed from Lemieux before able. He's such a dangerous player —give him the puck and you know the washington's mike Gartner tied we had Mario. He's just unbelievable. we had Mario. He's just unbelievsomething's going to happen."

Lemieux's winning goal was a remarkable example of stickhandling, as he maintained control through traffic and, with a deft wrist flick, backhanded the puck

didn't move his arms, just his and coach of the St. Louis Blues wrists," said the losing coach, Glen who died Saturday.

Sather of Edmonton. "He's a great At game's end, there was a difhe'd have found ways to score."

Until tonight, Gretzky was the game in all-star play. Lemieux now has five in three appearances.
Asked about the unavoidable

comparison with Gretzky, Lemieux said. "I got the lucky bounces tonight. Wayne could have had four goals. He hit a post and Patrick Roy made a great save to stop him. Wayne played very well."

"I've been upstaged before and f will be again," Gretzky said. "Mario was really tremendous tonight, and it was just great to see it." The pregame ceremony was an

emotional one, as an all-star sweater was presented to the two sons of "He has such a long reach and be Barclay Plager, the former captain

talent. He made it look so easy. You ferent scene - Lemieux, 22 taking could have checked Mario with six a victory ride around the ice on the guys and put a tent around him, and tailgate of the truck he won as the game's most valuable player.



time they were on the ice together,
Lemieux was at right wing with
Nashund and Quebec's Peter period, but Lemieux went on to set an all-star game scoring record with three goals and three assists.

pusher. "The guy [Gault] earned his way on the team," Hollrock said. "What can you do? You

can't tell him, 'You didn't make the team because

LaVigne took part in October's Olympic trials and says he had understood that eventual team members had to compete there. Gault, who'd competed in some bobsled races al Lake Placid, New

York, last winter, was under obligation to the

Bears in October, although NFL players were on

other alternate pushers were tested on a track in

Innsbruck, Austria last month. "We tested them

with individuals pushing a two-man sled on a push track and we also had all of them act as brakemen for the same driver," Hollrock said. "Those were

you're reading what I'm saying," Richardson said.
"I know Willie's shooting to compete."

the criteria we used to make the decision." "It's unfortunate that it had to happen at the last minute like this," Richardson said. "Willie did end

Gault was added to the U.S. team after he and

Celtics and Lakers Stumble Out of Gate

Compiled by Our Staff From Disputches INGLEWOOD, California -The National Basketball Associa-tion's two best teams, the Los Angeles Lakers and the Boston Celtics, began the second half of

the season by losing Tuesday Vern Fleming and John Long scored 19 points each to help lo-diana end a seven-game Los Angeles winning streak with a 110-108 victory. The Lakers had won

13 straight home games. Akeem Olajuwan had 30 points and 16 rebounds, and Sleepy Floyd, scoreless in the first half, added 14 crucial points to lead Houston past Boston, 129-120. The Rockets wan their fourth in a row and ended a seven-game losing streak against the

Herb Williams, who scored 18, put Indiana ahead by 109-102 with 2:46 remaining before the Lakers made six straight foul shots. Fleming's free throw made it 110-108 with 14 seconds left.

Kareem Abdul-Jabbar missed a sky book with four seconds to go; Laker teammate James Worthy tipped the rebound to Byron Scott, who missed a 22-foot (6.68meter) shot as time expired. Worthy led Los Angeles with 30 points, Abdul-Jabbar had 21, Magic Johnson 19 and Scott 16. Wayman Tisdale tallied 16 for

"Anytime you beat the Lakers, especially on the road, that means good basketball," said Jack Ramsay, the Indiana coach. "Tonight's was very near the top."

Improving their road record to 7-15, the Pacers took the lead for good at 64-63 late in the second quarter and led by 66-63 at half-

Everyone was active, and we Steve Stipanovich, who had 15 the charge,

points for the winners, "We looked at the second half of the season and said we wanted to play 38 great games. This one got us off on the "ight foot."

Indiana had a 52-47 edge on the boards. "Rebounding really hurt us," Scott said. "They aren't a real physical team and shouldn't be able to do that against us. They just worked bard and went to the boards."

In Houston, Coach Bill Fitch beat the Celtics with his beach. Rocket reserves played 78 minutes to 36 minutes by Boston's, and outscored them, 45-7. That was enough to overcome a 44-point, 15-rebound performance by Larry Bird and 28 points and 12 rebounds by Larry McHale.

Purvis Short scored 21 points and Joe Barry Carroll added 18 in reserve roles for the Rockets, who scored their most points against the Celtics since a 132-117 victory Oct. 24, 1973 in Boston Garden.

"They take one guy out and here comes another," said Bos-ton's coach, K.C. Jones. "They've gnt Short and Joe Barry coming off the beach. How many footprints can someone put on your

"We haven't had a good bench in the last three or four years," Bird said. "We rely no our starting five. If we play good we usually win. We don't have the guys that come uff the bench."

The Rockets dominated the offensive boards, 25-16, and held an overall 56-46 edge in rebounding. They also outscored the Celtics by 32-15 on second shots. Houston took the lead early in

the second quarter and never trailed again, leading by 67-60 at the half. Boston closed to within four points, 123-119, with 1:15 left in the game. But Floyd, scoreless until late in the third quarter, felt if we could limit their running hit two straight baskets and Cargame we'd have a chance," said roll added another to put down roll added another to put down the charge. (AP, UPI)



Purvis Short, here maneuvering between Dennis Johnson, left, and Robert Parish, came off the bench to score 21 points and help the Rockets defeat Boston, 129-120, Tuesday night in Houston.

SCOREBOARD

Hockey

88 NHL All-Star Game NBA Standings

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Second Period — 4, Weles, Gertner (Lemieux), 4:25, 5, Water, P, Stester (Lemieux,
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Overtime = 11, Wales, Landest Nosland, Denver Denver 1:07. Penalites: None. Shots as each; Weles 9-13-12-1-35. Compbell 14-6-10-0-30.

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1978—Bobby Hull, Chicago
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1971—Bobby Hull, Chicago
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1973—Gobby Hull, Chicago
1973—Grey Pelis, N.Y. Ramers
1974—Garry Uneer, St. Louis
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1975—Syl Asse Jr., Pilisbureh
1973—Willy Smillin, N.Y. Islanders
1983—Marie Liul, St. Louis
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1984—Granz Fyter, Edmanton
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1798—Marie Lemieux, Pittsburah

and the IOC itself. The charter contains no such re-

Avery Brundage headed the IOC from 1952-72. Former Olympic the fifth woman IOC member, Union and Team NHL; there was no so campaigned for its removal.

By Murray Chass

the 15 decided over the past two year, \$1.25 million next year and an speedskater Sergei Guliaev, suspends the New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Baseball chib

the 15 decided over the past two year, \$1.25 million next year and an speedskater Sergei Guliaev, suspends to petion for a third year at petiod of passing illegal steroids to another athlete, was in the hands of the past two year, \$1.25 million next year and an speedskater Sergei Guliaev, suspends to petion for a third year at petiod of passing illegal steroids to another athlete, was in the hands of the past two year, \$1.25 million next year and an speedskater Sergei Guliaev, suspends to petion for a third year at petion for a third year at petiod of passing illegal steroids to another athlete.

Norwegian athlete, Stein Krosby. Guliaev has said he was unaware Verdier said the IOC was un-

rick Daley, François Onimet, Stephane Lessard and Steve Woodburn. The French hockey federation has banned Daley because he played international junior bockey for Canada in 1977, and players can represent only one In the only trade of the day, St. country in international competi-

Basketball

EASTERN CONFERENCE Attuatic Division W L Pct. GB

W L Pct. GB U.S. College Results

TUESDAY'S RESULTS

New Jersey

27 27 23 34 31 12—117

Wesselrystee

27 27 22 25 21—134

K.Ing 15-28 4-5 34, Johnson F-19 5-7 22: Woolridge B-15 B-11 24. B. Williams B-19 5-6 22. Rebeonds; New Jersey SJ 18. Williams 14),
Woshington 54 (Bod 121, Assists: New Jersey
SJ 1800stey 101, Woshington 28 (King 91,
Philladelphila

27 39 29 24—119

Attoria

Wilkins 14-23 13-16-49, Willia-19 13-11; Barris

Inv 13-26 21-26-47, Toney 4-11 3-8 TX. Rebounds:
Philladelphila 52 (Barkley 15), Attoria 62 (Will
Philladelphila 52 (Barkley 15), Attoria 62 (Will-

Boston 29 31 28 32—128
Hearton 30 27 29 32—129
Okoluwon 12-23 6-4 30. McCray 7-17 9-10 23;
Boston 45 (Blird 11-17 6-7 28, Rebounds; Boston 46 (Blird 151. Houston 56 IBioluwon 16), Assists; Boston 27 (D. Johnson 9), Houston 23 (Floyd 7).

5ah Antonio 21 22 28 18—109
Dentver 21 42 28 35—136
Enalish 9-14 6-4 24, Schayes 7-13 5-7 19, Lever
9-13 1-2 19; Dowkins 12-16 1-1 25, Robertson 7-18
7-1021, Rebausaks; San Antonio S1 (Brickowski
7), Dentver 56 (Rostmussen 14), Assists; San
Antonio 27 (Dowkins 10), Denver 40 (Adoms 9),

L.A. Cilpoers Johnson 12-20 4-4 28, Davis 7-10 7-7 21 : Dalley

Pagenix 27—189
Johnson 12-204-428. Davis 7-10-7-721: Dalley
Johnson 12-204-428. Davis 7-10-7-721: Dalley
12-17 4-11 33. Cape 8-15-5-5 31, Rebounds: Los
Ampeles 40 1 Cape 13). Phoenix 52 (Mance 14).
Assistis: Los Angeles 22 (Volentine 7). Phoenix 31 11-tumphries 14).
Indiana 22 34-22—110
LA Lakers
Fleming 8-13-24 19. Long 9-13-0-0 19. Williams
4-13-0-18: Worthy 11-18-9-30. Abdul-Jobbor 714-7-9-21. Rebounds: Indiano 52 (Grav 12). Los
Ampeles 47 (Green, Worthy 81, Assists: Indiano
35 1 Fleming 10). Los Angeles 25 (Johnson 11).
Socremento 21: 22: 23: 29— 99
Gelden Stote 26: 34: 31: 25—117
Sompson 14-17-6-7: 34. Multin 11-18-5-5: 27:
Thorne 7-17: 10-13: 24. Theus 8-20: 34: 19. Rebounds: Socremento 50 (Thompson 10). Goldens 51 ick 56 (Sompson 14). Assists: Socremento 12: 14. Sentite
25: 17. Smith 131, Golden Stote 30 (Gorland 19).
Sentite
Sentites 35: 27: 38—129
Sentites

Seattle 25 29 21 35—122 Portland 35 22 37 35—129

Vandeweghe 14-20 3-3 XI, Duckwarth 7-10 8-1522, Drester 9-104-422: Chambers 9-103-421. McConiel B-14 3-4 19. Reboards: Seattle 91 ILlster 91. Portland S3 | Kersey 71. Assists: Seattle 24 | McMillian 9), Portland 37 (Porter

Owners Gain Arbitration Edge in two eligibility disputes, one involving a Soviet speedskater and the other four French bookey players.

ously it's a distraction to some of the athletes. I mean, it's the Olympics we're talking about."

But Ganit has taken the controversy in stride. "It's no big deal, not a matter of life and death," he told 'ABC-TV. "Playing for the Chicago Bears prepares you for anything."

Lavigne thinks Gault made the team not for his speed but because of what his fame could do for the low-profile sport. "It wouldn't suprise me," said Lavigne, "if a deal was made between Gault and the U.S. federation to seek maximum exposure for the sport."

I know Willie's shooting to compete "I know Willie's shooting to compete" "I know Willie's shooting to compete "

Gault of NFL in U.S. Bobsled Flap

CALGARY, Alberta — Willie Gault's speed may not be enough to make up for the damage he's doing to the morale of the U.S. Olympic bobsled team.

Lavigne says his own times pushing the bobsled were actually five-hundredths of a second faster than Gault's. But Mike Hollrock, the team's technical coach, said Tuesday that Gault was the better

you were faster.'

strike much of that month.

Selice Angres Carolina - Live Angres Angres Carolina Caro

owners gained a significant doublebarreled victory Tuesday when two
arbitrators elected the clubs' salaness over those submitted by two
noted relief pitchers. Tom Heake
of Toronto and John Franco of
Cincinnati. The outcomes had instant ramifications for salary arbiration cases involving three other
relievers.
In other developments. Don

Toronto and John Franco
Roger McDowell of the Mets

S1,375,000. The agreement also includes \$150,000 in award bonuses
cludes \$150,000 in bonuses for number
of starts or innings pitched. If Saberhagen earns any of the pitching
the unconded skating Union,
and 550,000 in bonuses for number
of starts or innings pitched. If Saberhagen earns any of the pitching
the unconded skating Union,
and 550,000 in bonuses for number
of starts or innings pitched. If Saberhagen earns any of the pitching
bonuses, they would also be added
to his salary the following season.

Baylor, a free agent, signed with
Oakland for a \$50,000 signing bonus and a \$445,000 salary. He
giling operation also involving a
morning of the Mets

Roger McDowell of the Mets

tion cases; Vince Coleman settled \$795,000 for Garrelts. his arbitration case with St. Louis All three cases are scheduled to his arbitration case with St. Louis for a \$700,000 salary and Bret Sabe heard Feb. 19, but now their also settled a day before their case beingen and Kansas City agreed in negotiating salaries rather than to a two-year contract for \$2.35 in negotiating salaries rather than letting arbitrators determine them. guarantee language.

Monday: had been awaited anxing to settle well in the clubs' favor, the pitchers were the first of the group of five first-time arbitration.

Cases — unless the players are willing to settle well in the clubs' favor, the pitchers were the first of the group of five first-time arbitration.

Chicago White Sox in exchange for French panel says there may be a left-hander, Rick Horton, and a rookie outlielder, Lance Johnson.

Speaking of the Mets' case with McDowell, Al Harszin, the team's DeLeon, 27, finished with an 11relieves to reach hearings. Last senior vice president, said: "I

million after resolving a snag over letting arbitrators determine them.

The clubs, meanwhile, could be Decisions in the Henke and sufficiently emboldened by Tues-

In other developments, Don Baylor, who played in the last two World Series with Boston and Minnesota signed a one-year, \$495,000 relievers most immediately affectcontract with Oakland; Tim Tenfel ed. The figures submitted for their cases are \$555,000 and \$800,000 for York Mets on a \$537,500 contract, McDowell, \$625,000 and \$850,000 leaving the Mets with three arbitra- for Burke and \$590,000 and

Teufel had sought a raise from \$277,500 to \$615,000, while the Mets were in at \$477,500. Coleman settled with the Cardinals a day before they were scheduled for ar-bitration. Coleman had wanted \$775,000, the Cardinals \$600,000. Mickey Tettleton and the Athletics

Louis acquired a right-handed tion during their careers. Franco cases, which were heard day's decisions to want to argue the pitcher, Jose DeLeon, from the

12 record and 4.02 carned-run av- tional Ice Hockey Federation. League with 34 saves and Franco so for everyone to digest the impact had 32 in the National League.

Raymond: Goetz opted for the Raymond: Goetz opted for the decisions. They should narrow things. It sets the tone and establishes some parameters for nuled for the Red: \$1,025,000, and Fred Reel nuled for the Red: \$21,025,000, and Fred Reel nuled for the Red: \$357,000 over Franco's \$3925,000. The decisions in arbitration and the gave the chils five winning cases in gave the chils five winning cases in the six decided this year and II in agreed on a \$1.1 million salary this agreed on a \$1.1 million

IOC Erases Sexist Rule rrom Unarter

CALGARY, Alberta — The International Olympic Committee on Tuesday crased from its constitution a discriminatory clause that could have restricted participation of women in the Games.

Som Antenio Socramento Protection Average (10:00 second, 13-11), Commbell, Fultr (12-11), Vernan (19:00 second, 13-11), Commbell, Fultr (12-12), Vernan (19:00 second, 13-11), Commbell, Fultr (12-13), Vernan (19:00 second, 13-11), Commbell, Fultr (12-14), Vernan (19:00 second, 13-14), Vernan (19:00 second, 13-14 Compiled by Our Staff From Desputches

The panel's 93d Session voted NHL All-Star MVPs unanimously to delete from the Olympic charter rule 28, which

OLYMPICS NOTEBOOK made participation by women athletes conditional on approval by international sports federations

strictive language for men.
"The session voted to delete rule 28 because it was felt to be discriminatory to women and no long-er applies to the present world," said Michele Verdier, the IOC

spokeswoman. The rule was introduced while

The IOC is skirting involvement

Verdier said that the case of

the packages he gave Krosby con-tained steroids.

aware of any problem involving Canadian-born hockey players Pal-

As far the other three, the

There was no pame in 1966 since the eve was moved from the start of the season to mi rower Anita Defrantz of the United States, who in 1986 became only the three was no porne in 1979 became the Continued the Challenge Cup series between the South

Transition

American Lacque
CALIFORNIA—Agreed to jerns with WilHe Fraser, pitcher, and Chico Walker, outHeider, on one-year contracts.
CHICAGO—Rescaulted Ray Smalley, in-Helder-designated hitter, from Minnesata. CLEVELAND—Signed Dan Schotzade pitcher, and Ran Kittle, outfleider. Io one-ver contracts, Sem Doop Jones, pitcher, and Ed die Williams, Infielder, autright to Buffalo o the American Association

Notional Leasus

CINCINNATI—Agraed to terms with Fronk
Willioms, eitcher, and U.L. Wostlington, shortstop, on one-year contracts; sent Washington
to Nostrville of the American Association.
P1TTSBURGH—Signed Tim Drummend
and Mike York, pitchers, and Tommy Gross,
sufficient. Agreed to terms with Bob Wolk,
distract on a processor constant Stand Stand pitcher, on a one-year contract. Signed Sta Fonsier and Dave Johnson, pitchers, and as signed them to Buildio of the American Asso ciction. Signed David Rucker, pile minor-league contract.

FOOTBALL
National Footbatt Leasue
DETROIT—Signed Mark Nicholts, wide receiver, and James Griffin, solety, to multibock; Robin Sendlein and Andy Hendel, line bockers, and Rich Siler, Hight end. N.Y. JETS - Wolved Joe Klecko, defensi

PITTSBURGH—Signed Dovid Little, Iling bocker; Cornell Gowdy, cornerbock; Jell Lu cas, oftensive tackle, and Comeron Riley, de femilie back, SAN FRANCISCO—Signed Mark Cochro offensive tockie, Joe Droke, nose tockie, Mike Akiu, Dennis Alien, Bobby Bankston and Al-

kins 121, Assists: Philodelphia 14 (Cheeks. Dougherty #-15 7-8 19, Horper 6-16 4-6 16. Re kiris 121, Asslads; Philodelphila 14 (Cheeks, Toney 51, Allonto 26 (Rivers 10), Ulob 24 22 28 24—93 pedias 22 25 34 20—124 Harnow 7-84-421, Tampley 7-11 5-4 19; Madone 7-13 4-5 18, Bolley 7-13 2-4 16, Rebbuuds; Ulm 44 (Balley 9), Dollas 55 (Tampley 13), Asslads;

Pedific Division

14 30 Jill 15 Connecticul Col. Pt. W. New Eng. Dudument 91. Rhode Island 93 25 21 34 31 12 25 21 24 25

SOUTH Hampdon-Sydney 68, Lynchburg 53 Virginia Tech 77, South Carolina 62 MIDWEST

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ART BUCHWALD

Sticks and Stones

WASHINGTON — "Mommy, Georgie Bush is picking on

"What did he say, Bohby? "He said I called him a lap dog. I

didn't call him a lap dog. The Reverend Robertson did." 'II doesn't surprise me, Bobby. Geargie has a history of mean-spir-

"He also accused me of having a record of crony-

"That hoy should have his mouth washed out with soap and water. What

are you going to "I'm going to

counts. I'm go-ing to say he is Buchwald just a rich kid who doesn't know

what it's like to be poor and down and out in New Hampshire." Bobby, that's mean and vicious and not presidential - but I like

Mommy, I just told Georgie he was a spoiled mean brat has more holes in it than Swiss

"Doo't just sit there and cry. Kick him in the shins." "I will, Mommy. I'm going to say George Bush would have traded the Sixth Fleet to Iran for an autographed picture of the Ayatollah Khomeini."

"That's good, Bobby. Play hard- f hurt Gerry Ford in his election in ball so oo one can impugn your integrity.

Plea For Return Of Thai Sculpture

The Associated Press

BANGKOK — A government toady."

official said an ancient Thai art toady."

"Don't do it. Once you apologize
"Don't do it. Once you apologize treasure may be sent to the Art
Institute of Chicago if it returns a you'll wind up taking the high road. stone sculpture, the lintel of a tem- You can't afford to let Busb have ple door from the Angkor period, the low road all to himself." allegedly whisked out of Thailand

The Chicago museum said it may return the carving, but that That that doesn't mean you can ignore land had oever proved that the his attacks." sculpture was stolen.

The temple has been restored "How about saying he's the fa-and is to be officially opened in ther of his country?" April, which apparently prompted the most recent Thai demand for

"O.K. . . . Mommy, Mommy, I called Georgie another Spiro Ag-new and he said I was part of the problem."

Why would he say that?" "Because I also told him all he ever did for Reagan was grovel in the mud in the Rose Garden." "You had every right to say it.

li's an open secret."
"I know what I'm going to do, Mommy. When Georgie walks by the house I'm going to accuse him of negative campaigning." "That's nice. Have a cookie."

Mommy, Mommy, I told Georgie he was engaging in negative campaigning, and be said he only started doing it after I called him a

wimp."
"He hates being called a wimp. All wimps do."

"Can I say Georgie doesn't know anything about anything because he's not a leader and all be has done for seven years is sit on the bench waiting for his oumber to be called?"

"Of course you can say it. Bob-by. You can also call him a twit if

"I'm going to say Georgie doesn't understand the small-town ways of New Hampshire because he's an urban dweller and only knows people who go to French restaurants to eat quiche."

"Heh, heh, you can also say George thinks quiche is soul food." "Mommy, Mommy, George said "76 because I was the bad guy."

"Don't let it bother you, son. George just said that because you have a faster tongue than he does. You go back out there and tell him he is not only a wimp and a twit, but a toady as well."

"Mommy, Georgie now wants

"I hate George Bush - 1 hate

"Of course you hate him, but

What can I call him now?" "That's oot mean."

"If you say it, Bobby, everyone

Fitzgerald's Lost Heroine

By Herbert Mitgang

New York Times Service TEW YORK - A half-century after it N EW YORK — A half-century after in was written, an unpublished short story by F. Scott Fitzgerald that was rejected by Redbook magazine but is oow seen by schol ars as a revealing insight into the author's time of despair, is finally going to appear in print next week.

The story, titled "A Full Life," will be published in the winter edition of the Princeion University Library Chronicle, instead of one of the mass-market commercial maga-zines from which Fitzgerald once made his living. Io the bitter, un-Fitzgerald-like story. which he wrote and rewrote in 1937, the author of "The Great Gatshy" and other govels that symbolized the beautiful and the damned of the jazz age, describes an absund-ist scene in which the beroine says, "I'm full of dynamite," and then detonates herself with a tremendous bang, which was beard as far as New York City.

"It's a Woody Allen joke 50 years ahead of its time." said Stephen Ferguson, curator of rare books and special collections at the Princeton Library.

And Professor James L.W. West 3d of Pennsylvania State University, the Fitzgerald scholar who discovered — or rather rediscovered - "A Full Life" in a subsidiary section rather than in the main body of the Fitzgerald papers at the Princeton Library, said:

"The story is very important as literary history because it reveals Fitzgerald's state of mind at the lowest point of his life, when his wife, Zelda, was in a mental hospital in North Carolina. It's also a record of one of his attempts to resurrect the heroine of his earlier fiction, the bright spoiled young thing. It turned out to be an unsuccessful attempt, and a frustrating experience for him.

"Finally, he became so weary of writing about his familiar heroine and so disgusted by his personal situation that he made a telling private gesture - be filled his beroine with dynamite and finished her off. The aborted short story reveals his attitude toward his heroine and belps account for the difficulties be had in writing saleable maga-zine fiction after 1935. Before then, his stories were regularly sold to his best-paying market. The Saturday Evening Post, as well as to Woman's Home Companion, Liberty and

Fitzgerald had recently turned 40, was feeling his age and wondering about his place in American letters. The slick magazines no longer appealed to him. The 1920s were dead and the Depression affected his ranking as a serious writer among his peers. The year be wrote "A Full Life," he went off to Hollywood to work for MGM under a six-month contract for \$1,000 a week, and moved into



Fitzgerald: The lowest point of his life.

story is: "At twilight oo Sept. 3, 1923, a girl jumped from the 53d-story window of a New York office building." Fitzgerald described her this way: "Features, regular and pleasing, wearing a blue traveling suit and a red, leather-trimmed hat. Bright personality. She was one of many thousands of lost girls." The coocluding line of the story reads: "And so another alamour girl passes juto history."

another glamour girl passes into history. When it arrived in the office of Fitzgerald's agent. Harold Ober, the original title of the story was "The Vanished Girl." Fitzgerald's accompanying letter told something about the cooditions under which the story was

written and the author's feelings.

"This will reach you with a story, The Vanished Girl." It is, I think, a pretty good story." Fitzgerald wrote to Ober. "The point is that I have to sell it right away." He elaborated oo his hotel and tuition bills for his daughter. Scotty. "This is the only one of four starts to come through at all. I am well, not pessimistic and doing my level best, including being 2 mos. on the absolute wagon and the oext one will as usual try to be a Post story but this just has to be sacrificed for immediate gold."

According to Dorothy Olding and Peter Shepherd of Harold Ober Associates, which continues to represent the Fitzgerald literary estate. Ober reported back to his financially troubled client:

When the girl floated out the window, it began to be improbable and all the latter part of the story seemed to be weak. The editor at Redbook declined it and says he's very keen to get a modern story of yours, but this story is ton crazy for him."

The agent then returned the 22-page typethe Garden of Allah on Sunset Boulevard, Script and suggested that Fitzgerald rewrite. The opening line of the "new" Fitzgerald it. "I wish you could work the story out

without having the grd a mental case," Ober said. "Do you think that Esquire would take it? That may be a way to get some immediate money for it."

Fitzgerald tried to follow Ober's advice, according to West's explanation in the Chronicle, and rewrote it as the oewly titled, A Full Life." He revised the first three pages heavily and reused them in the new story, discarding most of the old pages in the process. The new story began with the incident that Ober disliked — the heroine jumping from a New York skyscraper in an inflated rubber flying sain and surviving.

West said of the final draft of the story: "It was clear that Fitzgerald's beart was not in his work. The familiar Fitzgerald style is present, but the plotting is artificial and improbable, characters are wooden and motivations are unclear. Fitzgerald apparently knew this. Close study of his revisions reveals that about midway through the draft he realized that the story was not going well and decided to work in a grisly joke. He filled his charac-ter, Gwen, with dynamite."

According to West and the records of Harold Ober Associates, the story was never offered to Esquire or to any other magazine, The one surviving copy of "A Full Life" was found by a combination of instinct and

"Twelve years ago, I was working on a larger project, a book about Fitzgerald's first novel, "This Side of Paradise," West recalled. "I had some time left over so I looked through the shelf list. The story was in an adjunct section of the Fitzgerald papers, among the Marie Shank additions to the archive, Marie Shank was Fitzgerald's secretary in 1937 and she saved the draft. It came to Princeton after the bulk of the Fitzgerald collection had been catalogued. When I came across the title of the story, it rang a bell because there had been a reference to it in the Fitzgerald-Ober correspondence."

West sat on his discovery because some Fitzgerald scholars raised doubts about whether it was up to the author's best work. Finally. West decided it was worth bringing to light, and Fitzgerald's literary executors agreed. The Princeton Library Chronicle seemed to be the logical place to poblish the story for the first time - it was not offered elsewhere - because most of the major research on Fitzgerald has been done there. As for interest in Fitzgerald and his works today, Shepberd of the Ober office reports: "He's selling very well after all this time. Hundreds of thousands of copies of 'Gatsby' and the other novels and short story collections are bought every year. Indeed, it's safe to say that Fitzgerald is being read more than ever now

- certainly more than when he was alive." Or, as Fitzgerald put it in his "Notebooks": "Show me a hero and I will write you

PEOPLE A Picasso Is Missing

peared from the Paris art museum that bears his name and the party suspects sabotage, the party newspaper L'Humamité said Wednesday, it said the Musée Picasso had offered the "poor alibi" that a canvas in the same display as the artist's party programs and the party programs. ist's party papers was out on loan and therefore there was no place for the card. L'Humanité suspected skulduggery linked to the French presidential election campaign. Certain people, now that everything is being done to discredit the Calway, 67, and John McDonald.
Communist Parry, have judged it inconvenient to recall the link between an artistic genius and the revolutionary party," it said.
"They we stolen a Picasso," the paper said in an anguage of the paper said in th per said in an angry editorial.

Victor Losky, the conservative writer and lecturer, lost a libel case when a jury rejected his charge that an ABC television documentary had portrayed him falsely. The jury in U.S. District Court in Manhat. portrayal of him was false. The case be said. concerned a 1983 documentary, The American Inquisition," which teacher a Communist in 1951, causing the teacher to lose her job. The teacher, Lucia Mandel, was dis-missed as head of the art department at Fairmont State College after she had a heated exchange with Lasky at a public meeting. Lasky testified last week that he had not called ber a Communist and was not responsible for what happened to her. The program's producer, Helen Whitney, said that she had portrayed the incident fairly.

A 91-year-old Japanese feminist, Shizue Kato, and a private family planning group in Colombia, Pro-

Pablo Picasso's Communist Par-ty membership card has disap-peared from the Paris art museum women in Japan and of family

Two jobless drifters who have spent much of the last 20 years on park benches Wednesday won a £1 million (\$1.75 million) jackpot in the British Football Pools. Douglas Calway, 67, and John McDonald. and their check was presented by the actress Koo Stark at a London hotel. Calway and McDonald said their immediate plans were to find "a cottage somewhere" as a base and then "We'll be off on our travtan decided that the documentary had defamed Lasky and tended to lower him control of the contro lower his reputation, but it also not had bread for a few days, it tastes awfully sweet when you do."

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R. Program

11-6

Terence McEwen, general direcanti-communist campaigns led by Senator Joseph R. McCarthy in the 1950s. According to Landau and the same since 1982, announced that he was resigning because of health mobile 1950s. 1950s. According to Lasky's suit, lems. McEwen, 58, said he was sufthe documentary conveyed a false and defamatory impression that he diabetes and planned to leave the had called a West Virginia art post in the spring or early summer.

Georges Simenon turns 85 on Friday, but his household said there were no plans for any celebration. The Belgian-born creator of Inspector Maigret moved to Switzerland in 1955, published his last novel in 1973 and in 1981 his memoirs, in which he dwelt at length on his many love affairs. Living in a small farmhouse now surrounded by apartment buildings, Simenon has been in poor health for several years. He wrote 220 novels including 80 featuring crime, as well as some 300 other literary works. His books have been translated into 70 familia, have been named joint languages and he is considered the winners of the 1988 United Na- most-read writer in the French lantions Population Award. The prize, guage after Balzac. Simenon wrote, which includes \$10,000 for each rethat he was born in Liege on Feb. cipient, has been presented annual- 13 but his superstitious mother had ly since 1983 for outstanding con-tributions in the population field. cate.

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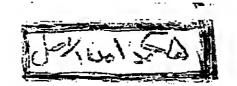
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